S7135-

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

AND THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FOR THE

PERIOD JULY 1, 1983 TO JUNE 30, 1984

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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Director, Division of Health Services ..... Patricia B. Satterfield

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* As of June 30, 1984

Correctional Institutions*

Appalachian Correctional Region
- Regional Administrator ..... Donald F. Dease
  - Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... James H. Whitworth
  - Catawba Work Release Center, Superintendent Edwin E. Burch, Jr.
  - Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, Warden .. Phoebe Johnson
  - Dutchman Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Glen T. Davis
  - Givens Youth Correction Center, Warden .... Robert H. Mauney
  - Greenwood Correctional Center, Warden Frankie L. Rickenbaker
  - Livesay Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... John R. Lark
  - Northside Correctional Center, Warden .... John C. Hatfield, Jr.
  - Perry Correctional Institution, Warden .... Frank H. Horton, Jr.

Midlands Correctional Region
- Regional Administrator ..... James L. Harvey
  - Aiken Youth Correction Center, Warden ..... R. Brien Ward
  - Campbell Work Release Center, Superintendent . Olin L. Turner
  - Central Correctional Institution, Warden ..... James E. Aiken
  - Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden ... Bobby J. Leverette
  - Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden Kenneth D. McKellar
  - Lower Savannah Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... George A. Roof
  - Manning Correctional Institution, Warden ... Laurie F. Bessinger
  - Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center, Warden ..... Louisa D. Brown
  - State Park Correctional Center, Warden ..... Judy C. Anderson
  - Stevenson Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Flora A. Boyd
  - Walden Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Rickie Harrison
  - Wateree River Correctional Institution, Warden ..... John H. Carmichael, Jr.
  - Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent ... Jerry D. Spigner
  - Women's Correctional Center, Warden ..... Robert W. Donlin

Coastal Correctional Region
- Regional Administrator ..... Lucious J. Allen
  - Coastal Work Release Center, Superintendent ... Frank A. Smith
  - MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Warden .. Edsel T. Taylor
  - Palmer Work Release Center, Superintendent Charles E. Grooms

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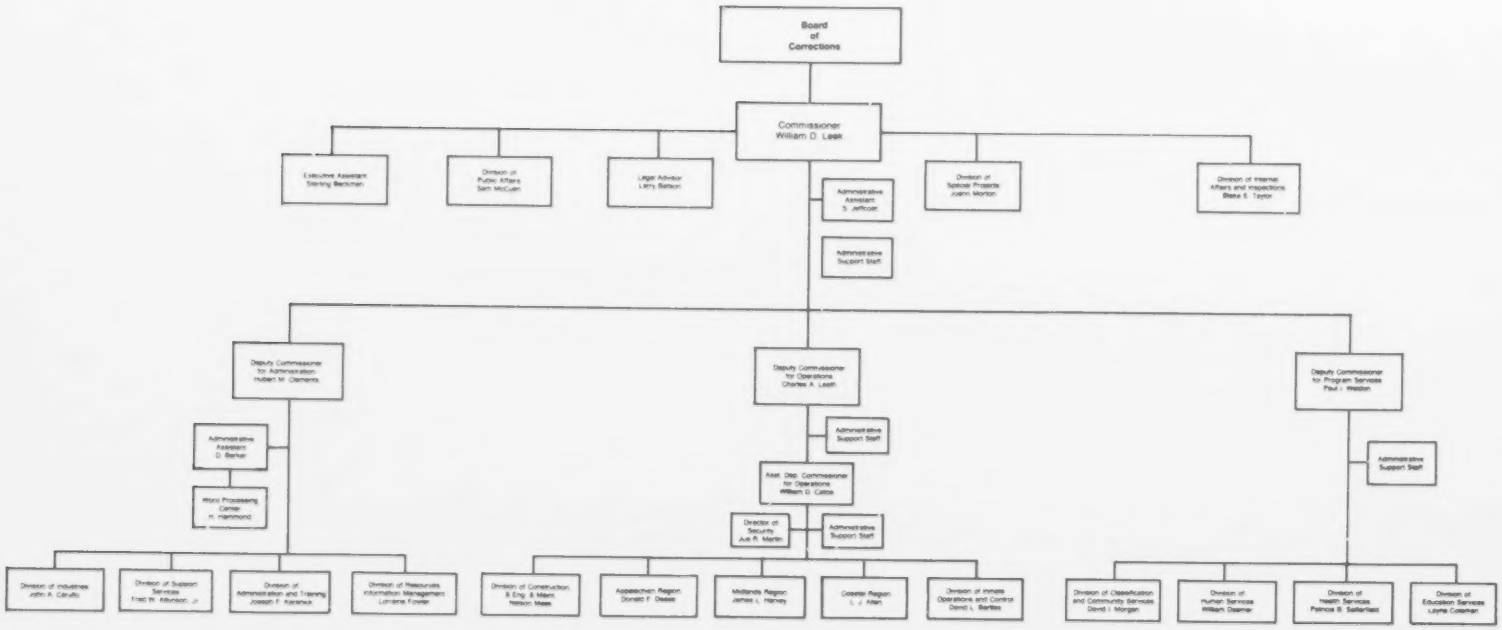
* As of June 30, 1984

FIGURE 1

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE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Division of Construction & Eng. & Maint. Nelson Mass
Appalachian Region Donald F. Dease
Midlands Region James L. Harvey
Coastal Region L. J. Allen
Division of Inmate Operations and Control David L. Bartles
Division of Classification and Community Services David I. Morgan
Division of Human Services William Disamer
Division of Health Services Patricia B. Satterfield
Division of Education Services Layne Coleman

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) is the administrative agency of South Carolina state government responsible for providing food, shelter, health care, security and rehabilitation services to all adult offenders, age 17 and above, convicted of an offense against the State and sentenced to a period of incarceration exceeding three months. As of June 30, 1984, SCDC had jurisdiction over 10,722 sentenced incarcerated adult inmates of whom 1,786 were serving an indeterminate sentence under the Youthful Offender Act.[1] Also included, as SCDC "safekeepers" were 33 inmates housed on Death Row. As set forth by S. C. Law, SCDC has the responsibility of "providing a death chamber and all necessary appliances for inflicting such penalty by electrocution" (Section 23-3-540, S. C. Code of Laws). For more details see table 32 on page 117. In addition to the 10,722 inmates, SCDC also housed other safekeepers for the counties as well as unsentenced offenders sent by the courts for pre-sentence investigation under the Youthful Offender Act.

SCDC is headed by a Commissioner who is responsible to the State Board of Corrections, a six-member board appointed by the Governor upon advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor also serves on the Board as an ex officio member. The Commissioner has overall responsibility for the agency, supervising all staff functions and ensuring that all departmental policies are practiced and maintained. Under the immediate supervision of the Office of the Commissioner are the Legal Advisor, and the Divisions of Special Projects, Public Affairs, and Internal Affairs and Inspections.

To assist the Commissioner in system operations and program administration are three offices headed by Deputy Commissioners and eleven divisions supervised by Directors:

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Administration has the major responsibility of coordinating all department-wide activities pertaining to resource and information management, industries, personnel administration and training, and support services. These four areas are

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[1] The provisions of this Act are summarized in Appendix B, page 120. This Act provides indeterminate sentences of one to six years for offenders between the ages of 17 and 21 (extended to 25 with offender consent), placing them under the Division of Classification and Community Services' Youthful Offender Branch. The Youthful Offender Program essentially operates as a micro-correctional system within the Department, providing all youthful offenders a complete range of administrative, evaluative, parole and aftercare services. There were 986 youthful offenders on parole under SCDC supervision in the community at the end of FY 1984. Parole decisions pertaining to, and the parole supervision of adult offenders are generally the responsibilities of the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections except for those sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

individually the management responsibility of a division director, and a description of each is as follows:

1. The Division of Resource and Information Management encompasses the functions of planning, budgeting, statistical reporting and analysis, computer operations, system development and programming, offender records and financial accounting.
2. The Division of Personnel Administration and Training develops and administers departmental personnel policies and procedures, handles all personnel matters and develops and implements employee training programs at all levels to meet agency needs.
3. The Division of Industries administers a prison industry program consisting of several production lines and four farming operations. These programs/operations provide work for inmates to help defray the cost of upkeep, and produce goods for other state agencies, institutions and political subdivisions. The division also oversees SCDC's transportation and communication operations.
4. The Division of Support Services directs purchasing, canteen, commissary and food service functions of the agency.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations is responsible for managing all security, construction, engineering and maintenance operations statewide. The Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions receive reports from two divisions, a director of security and three regional administrators. Their respective offices and duties are described below:

1. The Division of Construction, Engineering, and Maintenance provides the necessary coordination and supervision required for the implementation and execution of the comprehensive five-year growth and capital improvement plan, manages all phases of new construction and is the SCDC liaison with architects, engineers and contractors awarded bids for construction projects. Other responsibilities include management of projects which are constructed with inmate labor and properly maintains and operates the physical plant facilities. Performs renovation projects and provides technical assistance to the institutional maintenance personnel, state, county and city officials.

2. The Division of Inmate Operations and Control (IOC) directs and coordinates all administrative and operational activities relating to the movement, status and number of inmates in SCDC facilities and in designated facilities; provides administrative liaison with the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board, administers the Interstate Corrections Compact in this Agency and ensures

compliance with State law and compact agreements. In addition, IOC manages the inmate labor details to include contracting with counties and other elements involved in the program.

3. The Director of Security manages the overall security posture at SCDC facilities, ensuring availability and serviceability of security equipment. Ensures all security employees are properly trained in assigned duties. Trains and equips emergency resources including Reserve Emergency Platoons (REP), Situation Control Teams (SIT-CON) and Corrections Emergency Response Teams (CERT) to effectively respond to emergencies.

4. Institution operations are divided into three regions headed by a Regional Administrator. The Appalachian Correctional Region has administrative responsibilities for institutions in the upper part of the state. Institutions on the coast are part of the Coastal Correctional Region. While the Midlands Correctional Region is made up of those institutions in the midlands portion of South Carolina. Each Regional Administrator is responsible for ensuring all SCDC inmates within their regions are secured and held in custody until released. In addition, the Regional Administrator ensures the safety and welfare of both the employees working in the penal environment, and inmates incarcerated in the region.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services[2] is administratively responsible for defining, planning and developing an adequate program delivery system which will best meet the needs of the incarcerated. Delivering a broad spectrum of services under the supervision of this office are the Divisions of Classification and Community Services, Human Services, Educational Services, and Health Services. Services rendered by these divisions are described as follows:

1. The Division of Classification and Community Services implements standardized procedures for inmate classification, administers the Youthful Offender Program as directed by the Youthful Offender Act, and supervises the placement of inmates in community programs, that is, the Pre-Release and Work Release programs, the Employment Program, the Extended Work Release Program, restitution and Supervised Furlough programs.
2. The Division of Human Services' field staff provides educational, psychological, social and specialized institutional services to inmates, and its central administrative staff provides service coordination and acquires external resources to supplement SCDC's efforts.

[2] For a list of programs and services administered by SCDC, see Appendix C, page 121.

3. The Division of Educational Services develops and evaluates curricula for the educational needs of SCDC inmates under the newly created Palmetto Unified School District. This division is comprised of academic, vocational and special education, as well as transition and library services.
4. The Division of Health Services renders medical, dental and psychiatric care to inmates through its medical and dental staff, and contractual agreements. It operates two infirmaries, one psychiatric unit, and coordinates the placement of inmates at the Byrnes Clinical Center and community hospitals as needed.

The aforementioned organizational structure of SCDC is illustrated in Figure 1, page 11.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

At the end of FY 1984, the Department of Corrections operated a total of 27 institutions, which are listed in Table 1, pages 18-19. Figure 2, page 20, shows their location. Of these, six are work release centers, one is a pre-release center; one serves dually as a pre-release/work release center; one functions dually as a geriatric/handicapped unit and female work release unit. Excluding the pre-release and work release centers, 12 institutions are minimum security, one is minimum-medium security, one is medium security, three are medium-maximum security, and two are maximum security. Four SCDC institutions are primarily for younger offenders, and three of these facilities predominantly house inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. One SCDC institution is exclusively for female inmates.

The total design capacity of these institutions at the end of FY 1984 was 6,831 and the safe and reasonable capacity, as approved by the Budget and Control Board and adopted by the Board of Corrections, was 7,880. The capacities for individual institutions are shown in Table 1, pages 18-19. Capacity distributions are as follows: Appalachian Correctional Region — 2,247 design capacity, 2,582 safe and reasonable capacity; Midlands Correctional Region — 4,136 design capacity, 4,593 safe and reasonable capacity; and Coastal Correctional Region — 448 design capacity, 705 safe and reasonable capacity. The total average incarcerated inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction during FY 1984 was 9,813. Of these, 556 were housed in designated facilities, 316 were in the Extended Work Release Program, 440 were on Supervised Furlough, 120 were on Provisional Parole, and 175 were placed in non-SCDC locations.[3] Therefore, on an average, 8,182 inmates were housed in SCDC facilities, which were thus operating at 120% of design capacity.

Institutions of the South Carolina Department of Corrections are located in three divisions of the State known as correctional regions (See Figure 2). These institutions, in the Appalachian, Coastal, and Midlands Regions are administered by regional administrators.

Because of overcrowded conditions in SCDC institutions/centers, and the desire of local entities to use prison labor, the Department has been housing state inmates in designated local facilities[4] since FY 1975, as

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[3] These include the Byrnes Clinical Center (State Park Health Center prior to January, 1983), the State Law Enforcement Division, the Governor's Mansion and the Criminal Justice Academy, other hospital facilities and those inmates on authorized absence.

[4] See FY 1975 and FY 1976 SCDC Annual Report for details of the origin of designated facilities.

provided for by legislation. At the end of FY 1984, 498 state inmates were held in designated local facilities in 40 counties. As was mentioned above, the average number of SCDC inmates held in designated local facilities during FY 1984 was 556 or 5.7% of the total average inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction.

Besides housing inmates in designated facilities, SCDC also placed certain inmates in other special locations because of their unique assignments or needs. A 34-bed unit of the Byrnes Clinical Center, administered and operated by the South Carolina Department of Mental Health (SCDMH), was renovated and designated to hold SCDC inmates undergoing and recuperating from general surgery. Whereas SCDMH provides the professional services, SCDC is responsible for the security staffing and procedures. In addition to inmate assignments to the State Law Enforcement Division, the Governor's Mansion and the Criminal Justice Academy, a number of eligible inmates participate in programs (Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole) which permit them to reside in the community under close supervision.

TABLE 1

INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

Institutions/Centers	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Average Daily Population (ADP) FY 1984	Design Capacity [1]	ADP as Percentage of Design Capacity	Safe & Reasonable Operating Capacity [2]	ADP as Percentage of Safe & Reasonable Capacity
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION								
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center (BRPR/WRC)	1	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	179	143	125.2	180	99.4
Catawba Work Release Center (CaWRC)	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	87	86	101.2	96	90.6
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution (CACI)	6	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	472	528	89.4	528	89.4
Dutchman Correctional Institution (DCI)	5	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	470	528	89.0	528	89.0
Givens Youth Correction Center (GYCC)	2	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	133	68	195.6	102	130.4
Greenwood Correctional Center (GCC)	7	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	89	48	185.4	72	123.6
Livesay Work Release Center (LiWRC)	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	92	96	95.8	96	95.8
Northside Correctional Center (NCC)	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	245	174	140.8	212	115.6
Perry Correctional Institution [3] (PCI)	3	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up—includes inmates undergoing reception processing	990	576	171.9	768	128.9
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION								
Aiken Youth Correction Center (AYCC)	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17-21—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	239	224	106.7	253	94.5
Campbell Work Release Center (CWRC)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	170	100	170.0	100	170.0
Central Correctional Institution (CCI)	11	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	1,069	1,215	88.0	1,229	87.0
Goodman Correctional Institution (GCI)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	220	187	117.6	187	117.6
Kirkland Correctional Institution (KCI)	10	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	804	448	179.5	672	119.6
Lower Savannah Work Release Center (LSWRC)	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	77	45	171.1	48	160.4
Manning Correctional Institution (MCI)	12	Medium	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	494	346	142.8	376	131.4
Maximum Security Center (MSC)	11	Maximum	Males, ages 17 and up	72	77	93.5	77	93.5
Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center (MR&EC) [4]	11	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates undergoing intake processing	197	192	102.6	192	102.6
State Park Correctional Center (SPCC)	10			120*	250	48.0	250	48.0

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Institutions/Centers	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Average Daily Population (ADP) FY 1983	Design Capacity [1]	ADP as Percentage of Design Capacity	Safe & Reasonable Operating Capacity [2]	ADP as Percentage of Safe & Reasonable Capacity
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit	—	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily geriatric/handicapped inmates	(49)				
Women's Work Release Unit	—	Minimum	Female, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release and employment programs	(71)				
Stevenson Correctional Institution (SCI)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	138	129	107.0	152	90.8
Walden Correctional Institution (WCI)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	240	150	160.0	152	157.9
Wateree River Correctional Institution (WRCI)	13	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	601	456	131.8	492	122.2
Watkins Pre-Release Center (WPRC)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on pre-release	90	144	62.5	144	62.5
Women's Correctional Center (WCC)	10	Minimum/ Medium	Female, ages 17 and up	302	173	174.6	269	112.3
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION								
Coastal Work Release Center (CoWRC)	16	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	127	158	80.4	158	80.4
MacDougall Youth Correction Center (MYCC)	15	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	431	240	179.6	472	91.3
Palmer Work Release Center (PWRC)	14	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	95	50	190.0	75	126.7

Source: Office of Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Operations Quarterly Capacities Report, June 30, 1984; Board Reports of the Division of Resource and Information Management, July, 1983 - June, 1984.

[1] Design capacity is the planned capacity of the facility at time of construction or acquisition, modified as appropriate to include subsequent changes resulting from add-on construction, major renovations, etc.

[2] The Safe and Reasonable Operating Capacity, after meeting approval of the Budget and Control Board, was adopted in March, 1983, by the Board of Corrections.

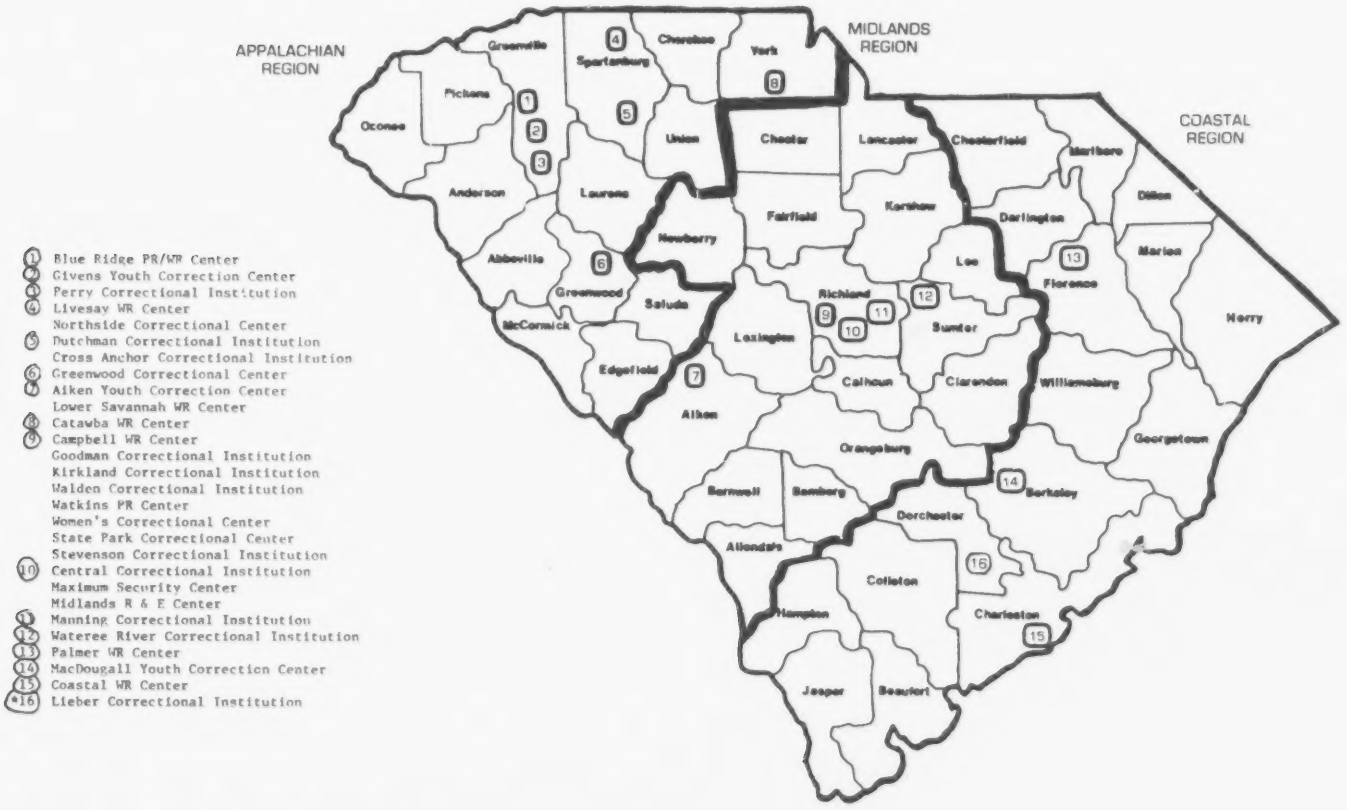
[3] The reception and evaluation component at Perry Correctional Institution provides intake services for the Appalachian Region.

[4] This center serves as a regional intake service center for both the Midlands and Coastal Regions. The design capacity and FY 1984 average shown for MR&E includes both the MR&E proper (capacity 112) and the leased portion of the Columbia City Jail (capacity 80).

* This is the total average number of inmates at State Park Correctional Center (SPCC).

FIGURE 2

LOCATIONS OF SCDC INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS AS OF JUNE 30, 1984



HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Corrections in South Carolina has evolved, over the years, from county-operated prison systems to state administered institutions and from a single state penitentiary to a network of penal facilities throughout the State. The following summary of significant developments and events in this evolution during the last several decades provides a perspective for the current efforts of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.[5]

Dual Prison System and Creation of SCDC

As a humane alternative to cruelties which had prevailed under county supervision of convicts, in the 1860's the General Assembly passed an act which transferred the control of convicted and sentenced felons from the counties to the State and established the State Penitentiary. Although the Act stripped the counties of their responsibility for handling felons, shortly thereafter the counties' demands for labor for building and maintaining roads prompted the reversal of this provision; and by 1930 county supervisors assumed full authority to choose either to retain convicts for road construction, or to transfer them to the State. This dual prison system of State administered facilities and local prison and jail operations resulted in inequitable treatment of prisoners, and caused widespread criticism of the system.

In the midst of the political and legal developments concerning State and county jurisdiction over convicts, the State Penitentiary expanded to a network of penal facilities throughout the State. Changes reflecting the evolution of correctional philosophy to include educational and vocational training along with productive work programs were also experienced. Despite notable improvements, overcrowding and mismanagement prevailed; as a result, the state correctional system was reorganized, and the Department of Corrections was created through legislative action in 1960. But the autonomy of the State and local systems remained intact, and the dual prison system continued.

Problems inherent in the dual prison system became increasingly evident as crime soared in the 1960's. The most critical problems were related to the absence of adequate planning and programming, inefficiency of resource utilization and inequitable distribution of services. Therefore, system reform of the total adult corrections system in South Carolina was necessary.

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[5] For greater details of these developments and events, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

Consolidation of the South Carolina Adult Corrections System

While the problems of the dual prison system and the need for system reform had long been recognized, the major impetus for reform of the South Carolina adult corrections system was the 1973 Adult Corrections Study conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP). The major recommendations of this study were the elimination of the dual prison system in favor of a consolidated state system and regionalization of SCDC operations. Under the proposed consolidated system, the State would be responsible for all long-term adult offenders, ensuring their humane treatment, providing confinement, programs and services close to their home communities. Under the proposed regionalization, the State would be divided into ten correctional regions, and a regional corrections coordinating office. The coordinating office would be headed by a regional administrator and established in each region. The regional corrections coordinating office would be responsible for administration of all SCDC facilities in the area. This would include the development, coordination and support of regional correctional programs in their respective regions, and for coordination with the Department's central headquarters. Such regionalization was designed to provide for improved planning, coordination and administration of SCDC operations and to facilitate effective and efficient utilization of local community resources.

While some recommendations in the Adult Corrections Study were modified in the course of implementation, the overall concept was adopted as policy by the State Board of Corrections, and steps were immediately taken to consolidate and regionalize the adult corrections system in South Carolina. The major step toward consolidation was the closure of county prison operations. Legislation passed in June, 1974, gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding three months, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the Department. Either voluntarily or through negotiations with SCDC officials, counties began transferring their long-term prisoners to the State and closing their prison operations in May, 1973. The result of this was that for the first time in the history of South Carolina corrections, all prisoners sentenced to more than 90 days were systematically processed and classified through the Department. Many were then returned to local jurisdiction to continue their involvement in public works programs.

This period in South Carolina saw many of the larger counties move away from the county supervisor form of administration to the county council/county manager system of government. All metropolitan counties except Anderson decided to end their involvement with county prison camps and turned many of the camps over to the Department which sorely needed additional room for its growing number of state prisoners. It

continued to be permissible, of course, for any county to operate its own prison camp, provided the facility met certain basic standards. This local option was carried out when the Department, through agreement with the jurisdiction's governing body, designated the facility to be suitable to house state inmates. Since May 1, 1973, 28 counties have closed their prisons or converted them to other use. As of June 30, 1984, only ten counties operate prisons as separate facilities. Other counties operate combined facilities for detainees and sentenced inmates, county jails, correctional centers, overnight lockups, detention centers and/or law enforcement centers.

The assumption of county prisoners and closing of many local prison systems enabled the Department to take steps toward the ultimate regionalization of SCDC operations. One of the major steps toward implementation of regionalization was the alignment of contiguous planning districts into correctional regions. Continual in-house studies of the geographic distribution of offenders, and cost-benefit analysis of resource utilization resulted in the Department's decision in FY 1975 to reduce the proposed number of correctional regions from the ten originally recommended by the Adult Correctional Study to four. Further in-depth examination of regionalization was undertaken as an integral part of the Ten Year Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan developed in FY 1977. The distribution of SCDC facilities throughout the State, the commitment trends of the inmate population, the Department's manpower and financial resources and the capital improvement requirements, suggested that the Department further reduce the number of correctional regions from four to three. This reduction was implemented; and by the end of FY 1979, three correctional regions — Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal — were established and became fully operational through regional corrections coordinating offices. Although configuration and facility alignment changes have occurred, the current configuration is found in figure 2 on page 20.

Population Trends

SCDC's efforts to regionalize were made more difficult by the fact that this occurred during a time of unprecedented increases in crime in South Carolina, as well as throughout the nation. As a result of increasing crime, the counties' transfer of inmates to the State, and the legislative mandate for all long-term prisoners to be under SCDC jurisdiction, the Department experienced an unprecedented influx of offenders through the State corrections system during FY 1975. The number of inmates under State jurisdiction on June 30, 1975, (5,658) was 53% higher than on the same date the previous year (3,693). There was also an increase of more than

30% in the *average* daily population from FY 1974 to FY 1975 (from 3,542 to 4,618). However, this percentage increase was surpassed during FY 1976 when the average daily population under SCDC jurisdiction (6,264) increased by 35.6% over the FY 1975 figure, the largest known yearly increase in average daily population in SCDC history. Such increases in the number of inmates under State jurisdiction have been among the severest in the nation, as indicated by a nationwide survey of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.

The dramatic increases in inmate population in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 resulted in intensified overcrowding in SCDC facilities as well as a constant strain on the Department's financial resources. The Department was forced to focus primary attention on solving the problems of overcrowding and limited financial resources. Short-term and long-range strategies directed toward overcoming either or both problems have involved renovation of existing facilities; realignment of existing space use; acquisition of additional facilities; expanded use of designated facilities; revision of Youthful Offender institutional release policies; revision of fiscal policies and procedures; introduction of economizing measures; revision of capital improvement plans; implementation of the Extended Work Release Program as an alternative to continued incarceration, and implementation of an Earned Work Credit Program, providing reduction in time to serve for inmates participating in productive work.

Partly as a result of SCDC's implementation of program alternatives to incarceration and partly because of a stabilization of commitments to the correctional system, the dramatic population increase in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 did not persist in subsequent years. Inmate population continued to increase but at a more moderate rate, and in FY 1977-81 stabilization in the population level was witnessed. However, this population stabilization did not continue in FY 1982 when the average daily population increased 6.5% over Fiscal Year 1981. This trend continued through FY 1984 as the average daily population increased 4.5% over the previous fiscal year. (Table 3, page 44, shows the average inmate population for Fiscal Years 1967-1984.)

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN FY 1984

Fiscal Year 1984 was highlighted by the implementation of programs and policies which were aimed at reducing the inmate population to a manageable level, and litigation against SCDC for the overcrowded conditions in its facilities. Continued prison overcrowding culminated in the passage and implementation of the Prison Emergency Overcrowding Powers Act, and the Supervised Furlough I and II Programs. In addition, the Department of Parole and Community Corrections voted to reduce

the time for parole eligibility from one-third to one-fourth as specified by the Community Corrections Act of 1981. Although many of these measures did not reach their full potential until the latter part of the fiscal year, their effect resulted in FY 1984's average SCDC facility count being almost the same as FY 1983. These measures increased the placement of inmates in the community and other non-facility locations by 31.4% over the previous fiscal year, and decreased facility utilization from 128% full in FY 1983 to 120% full in FY 1984. Besides focusing on these efforts, negotiations were on going in FY 1984 to settle the class action suit filed in 1982 by Inmate Gary Wayne Nelson contesting the overcrowded conditions at SCDC. A general agreement was reached between the Plaintiffs and SCDC in FY 1984 which will lead to additional efforts to further reduce prison overcrowding by speeding up construction of the Francis Lieber Correctional Institution and providing for the construction of another high security prison and an additional reception and evaluation center. It is anticipated that the *Nelson* agreement will have significant impact in future years.

Inmate Population Gain

In Fiscal Year 1984, SCDC's average daily jurisdictional inmate population (excluding YOA pre-sentence, YOA parolees, and non-death row safekeepers) was 9,813; an increase of 421 (4.5%) over FY 1983. This continued a trend of increasing average daily populations, although this year's increase was not as great as the 9.2% increase in FY 1983. Of the average 9,813, 8,182 were housed in SCDC facilities, 556 in designated facilities, 900 in community programs (Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, EPA, Provisional Parole) and the remaining 175 were housed in other state non-SCDC facilities by special assignments (the Governor's Mansion, Criminal Justice Academy, State Hospital, etc.). Since SCDC facilities' total design capacity averaged at 6,715, they were operating at 122% of design capacity. Whereas the average SCDC facility, designated facility, and non-SCDC facility count varied very slightly from the previous fiscal year, a large increase was experienced in the average community program count which increased by 70.4% from 528 in FY 1983 to 900 in FY 1984.

Facility Openings and Capital Improvements

Although FY 1984 saw the opening of two new SCDC facilities, the freeze/shortage of Capital Improvement funds again postponed proposed construction projects for the second consecutive year. In July 1983, the new 144-bed Watkins Pre-Release Center became fully operational. In December 1983, the Women's Work Release element was transferred to

the renovated State Park facility, and one month later geriatric and handicapped male inmates were also transferred to State Park. The transfer of these inmates allowed Goodman Correctional Institution to house up to 187 male minimum security inmates. Additionally, by the end of FY 1984, the 96-bed Gilliam Psychiatric Unit at Kirkland Correctional Institution was nearing completion and construction began on Francis Lieber Correctional Institution. This institution was originally designed to house 576 inmates, but additional bedspace needs made it necessary to increase the bedspace capacity to 696.

Many of SCDC's earlier approved capital improvement bedspace projects were delayed again this fiscal year because of a capital improvement freeze/shortage in operating funds. The following high priority construction projects were postponed: a 96-bed addition to the Women's Correctional Center; the multi-purpose buildings at Perry Correctional Institution, Dutchman Correctional Institution, and Cross Anchor Correctional Institution; the outpatient clinic for the Appalachian Region; and the Food Service and Industries Warehouse upgrading. The proposed agreement of the *Nelson* suit will require the construction of many of these projects.

Implementation of the Supervised Furlough Programs and the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA)

In June 1983, the Governor signed into law the Supervised Furlough Program and the "Prison Overcrowding Powers Act" which were intended to help alleviate prison overcrowding. In FY 1984, both of these programs were implemented. The Supervised Furlough Program was divided into two separate programs administratively designated as Supervised Furlough I and Supervised Furlough II. Supervised Furlough I Program allowed first-time or second-time offenders committed to SCDC with a total sentence of over one but not more than five years for crimes other than murder, armed robbery, criminal sexual assault, assault and battery with intent to kill, drug trafficking or kidnapping to be placed under supervision of state probation and parole agents with the privilege of residing in an approved residence and continuing treatment, training, or employment in the community until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence. Additional requirements such as an inmate's disciplinary record and his intention to become a law-abiding citizen are also considered before placement into the community.

The Supervised Furlough II Program places inmates who are not serving a life sentence and are within six months of the expiration of their sentence. As with Supervised Furlough I, offenders must not have committed the crime of murder, sexual assault, assault and battery with intent

to kill, armed robbery, kidnapping or drug trafficking; additionally, the offender must have maintained a clear disciplinary record for six months prior to eligibility for placement on the program. The Supervised Furlough II Program was to be implemented first, since it qualified the greatest number of inmates for supervised furlough and would have greater community acceptance because eligible inmates would already be within six months of expiration of their sentence. Inmates placed on Supervised Furlough remain under SCDC's jurisdiction although they are under supervision of probation and parole.

The Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) provides that the Board of Corrections report to the Governor when the "safe and reasonable operating capacity" has been exceeded for at least 30 consecutive days and request a state of emergency be declared. If a prison overcrowding state of emergency commences, the Governor can advance release dates of non-violent offenders (i.e., excluding habitual offenders and those who committed murder, armed robbery, sexual assault, assault and battery with intent to kill, kidnapping or trafficking in illegal drugs) from 30 to 90 days. The advancement of release dates will also apply to inmates admitted to the Department of Corrections during the prison overcrowding state of emergency. Inmates with sentences of 92 to 270 days will have their release dates advanced at the rate of one day for every 2 days of sentence term in excess of 90 days, with a maximum advancement equal to the amount of advancement of prisoners with 271 days or over. After the declaration of emergency, the Department of Corrections must certify weekly to the Governor the prison population for each day of the preceding week. The Governor shall declare the state of emergency terminated upon notification that the prison population has not exceeded the "safe and reasonable operating capacity" for seven consecutive days.

In July 1983, placement of inmates on Supervised Furlough II began after the State Supreme Court dismissed a suit to block the program. In September of 1983, EPA was invoked by the Governor and release dates were "rolled back" 90 days. EPA releases are placed in the community under the supervison and jurisdiction of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections (DPCC). As EPA resulted in an advancement of release dates and since Supervised Furlough II (SFII) eligibility is six months prior to release, there was also a corresponding advancement of SFII eligibility dates. Accordingly, SCDC inmates who passed additional screening criteria were either released early as a direct EPA release or placed on SFII earlier because of EPA. Since the first "90 day rollback" did not bring the SCDC facility count below the "safe and reasonable operating capacity," an emergency was again declared by the Governor in March, 1984, with a 90-day advancement of release dates for eligible inmates.

In FY 1984, 756 inmates were placed on Supervised Furlough II, of whom 490 were eligible at the time of placement because of EPA. Additionally, 209 were released directly to the supervision of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections, as a result of the Emergency Powers Act. As of June 30, 1984, 88 inmates were in the community being supervised under the EPA, and 491 under SFII. Had there not been the SF and EPA programs, SCDC's count would have been 579 higher, the equivalent of an average facility.

Litigation Over Overcrowded Conditions in SCDC

In FY 1984, general agreement was reached with regard to a proposed settlement of the class action suit filed in 1982 by former Inmate Gary Nelson against the SCDC, the suit alleged overcrowding and other inadequacies throughout the SCDC system. At the end of the fiscal year, negotiations still continued on specific aspects of the suit. A few of the numerous terms that were being negotiated included establishing new classification procedures that will better separate violent and non-violent inmates, making a good faith effort to close the Central Correctional Institution, and complying with various American Correctional Association Health, Food Service, Fire Safety and Training Standards and certain other Psychological Service Standards.

To comply with the *Nelson* agreement, SCDC must accelerate the construction of Francis Lieber Correctional Institution, and proceed with constructing the following: an additional high security prison, a new reception and evaluation center, a 96-bed unit at the Women's Correctional Center, a new cell block at Manning Correctional Institution, as well as renovating buildings at CCI. During the fiscal year, SCDC worked with the Governor's Office and the legislature to appropriate funds for settlement of the *Nelson* Suit. In 1984 the General Assembly approved approximately $75.2 million to initiate the general agreement which would be implemented over a five-year period after the settlement is signed.

Implementation of One-Fourth Parole Eligibility for Qualified Offenders

Another mechanism to reduce prison overcrowding was reduction of parole eligibility from one-third to one-fourth of sentence as provided by the Community Corrections Act passed in 1981. The Community Corrections Act allows, after January 1, 1984, an inmate sentenced for crimes other than murder, armed robbery, criminal sexual assault, assault and battery with intent to kill, or kidnapping shall be eligible for parole after serving one-fourth of his sentence. In October, 1983, SCDC provided the Department of Parole and Community Corrections with a roster of inmates who would become eligible for parole consideration after serving one-fourth. In January, the Parole and Community Corrections Board agreed to implement the reduction in time for parole from one-third to one-fourth for these offenders. However, the number of inmates paroled under the one-fourth requirement has not been substantial. It is hoped that the reduction of parole eligibility from one-third to one-fourth for qualified inmates will have greater impact in the future.

Earned Work Credit Program (EWCP)

SCDC's overcrowding situation would have been much worse had it not been for the impact of the Earned Work Credit Program and the Extended Work Release Program on reducing facilities population. The EWCP was authorized as part of the Litter Control Act signed into law by the Governor on May 5, 1978. In addition to providing for the use of inmates for litter control and removal, the Act amended Section 24-13-230 of the 1976 *S. C. Code of Laws*, and authorized SCDC's Commissioner to allow a reduction of time served by inmates assigned productive duty. Earned Work Credits were to be awarded on the basis of performance on the assigned job as well as the classification level. The job levels and the credits for a full-time job requiring more than four hours work per day are as follows:

Level 2: One Earned Work Credit for each two days worked.
Level 3: One Earned Work Credit for each three days worked.
Level 5: One Earned Work Credit for each five days worked.
Level 7: One Earned Work Credit for each seven days worked.

Those assigned to part-time jobs, requiring up to four hours each work day, can earn one-half of the amount of credits shown above.

During FY 1984, an average of 7,730 inmates (or 79 percent of the SCDC average daily population) were productively engaged on jobs and earning credits toward their time to serve. An additional 1,564 inmates,

on the average, worked on jobs but due to their sentence category were not eligible for motivational work credits as specified by the Litter Control Act. Among those eligible for motivational work credit, a total of 749,028 credits were earned during this period for a productivity average of 97 credit days per inmate. These credits ultimately will result in an earlier release date for each of these inmates at an average of 57 days per 100 credit days earned for those released with sentence served and 100 days per 100 credit days for those paroled. A detailed breakdown of the daily average of inmates in each job assignment and the total and average numbers of work credits generated by each job during this period is presented in Table 26 in the Statistical Section, pages 99 through 110. The profile of inmates at each job level of productive work close to the end of FY 1984 was as follows:

Level	Full Time	Part Time	Number of Inmates
2 (One day credit for each two days worked)	3,259	1	3,260 (33.5%)
3 (One day credit for each three days worked)	2,091	15	2,106 (21.6%)
5 (One day credit for each five days worked)	1,322	51	1,373 (14.1%)
7 (One day credit for each seven days worked)	782	141	923 (9.5%)
Unassigned/Not Earning Credit*	2,074	—	2,074 (21.3%)
TOTAL	9,528	208	9,736

* Youthful Offenders working and inmates on pre-release do not earn credits. Inmates undergoing transfer, reception and evaluation processing, or administrative disciplinary action are unassigned.

The Earned Work Credit Program was conceived as a strategy to stabilize inmate population, thereby controlling the spiralling long-term capital improvements and operating costs. Although the program has been authorized for only six years and was fully operational for about 5½ years through the end of FY 1984, the effects of earned work credits on the SCDC population level and operational costs have resulted in reduc-

tion of time served by released inmates. Between July 1, 1983, and June 30, 1984, 6,056 inmates were released from SCDC. Of that number, 4,174 inmates (69%) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Act.[6] Collectively, these 4,174 released inmates had their time reduced by 529,200 inmate days (or an average of 127 days per inmate affected). Thus, due to Earned Work Credit provisions, the average decrease in bedspace needs was 1,446.

The population count on June 30, 1984, would have been 1,513 higher without the provisions of the Litter Control Act authorizing earned work credits. Using the FY 1984 average daily cost per inmate of $23.31 of state funds (or $23.65 of total funds) the reduction of time served of the 4,174 released inmates generated a saving (or reduced the need) of $12,335,562 in state funds (or $12,515,580 in total funds).

The total impact of the Earned Work Credit Program since its inception on May 5, 1978, has been tremendous. Since the program became operational on July 3, 1978, 30,749 inmates have been released from SCDC. Of this number 18,349 inmates (60%) had their time served reduced as a result of this program. These 18,349 released inmates had their time reduced by 1,764,668 inmate days (or an average of 96 days per inmate affected). Using the average daily cost per inmate, for the period FY 83-84, of $23.31 of state funds (or $23.65 of total funds) the reduction of time served of the 18,349 released inmates generated a savings (or reduced the need) of $41,134,877 in state funds (or $41,734,398 in total funds).

Extended Work Release Program (EWRP)

Since legislative authorization on June 13, 1977, the EWRP has continued to facilitate the placement of eligible inmates in communities residing with family sponsors, thereby relieving work release bedspace for other inmates. Amended June 15, 1981, selection criteria for the EWRP now provides the exceptional regular work release resident, convicted of a first and not more than a second offense, the opportunity to reside with an approved community sponsor and to be gainfully employed in the community.[7] Each extended work release participant must have satisfactorily participated in regular work release, exhibited a desire to become a law-abiding citizen, and satisfied other criteria set forth by departmental

[6] Of the remaining 1,882 inmates released, 432 had earned work credits totalling 17,537 but because of a combination of circumstances were not affected in their release eligibility.

[7] Before the amendment, only inmates convicted of non-violent crime were allowed to participate in the EWRP.

policy. Participants in EWRP report to work release centers and are required to reimburse SCDC $21.00 a week for supervision.

During FY 1984, 699 inmates were placed on EWRP; 444 successfully completed the program and were released or paroled from SCDC, 139 were transferred to other programs, and 76 were terminated for rule violations. The number of inmates in the program averaged 315 during the fiscal year and on June 30, 1984, 325 program participants were residing with community sponsors rather than being housed in SCDC facilities.

Health Services

Primary emphasis throughout the year continued to be placed on containing/reducing health care costs and in overall improvement of services. In the cost reduction area, SCDC participated jointly with State Personnel Division and the Department of Mental Health in attempts to negotiate a favorable contract with community hospitals in the Columbia Area for the treatment of inmates and other State clients. Although no agreement was reached, the effort demonstrates the agency's determination to explore every avenue that has a prospect of reducing health care costs.

The utilization of Byrnes Clinical Center has been effective in assisting the department to control the cost of health care for acute medical/surgical problems. The cost of inpatient care at Byrnes Clinical Center is substantially lower than at community hospitals, and Byrnes Clinical Center Outpatient Clinics for surgical and orthopedic problems has decreased the need for outside consultants and community hospitalization, resulting in significant savings to the department.

In the area of service improvement, the State Park Correctional Center, designed to meet the needs of the geriatric, chronically ill and/or physically handicapped offender, was opened in January 1984. Also, the Division of Health Services initiated Quality Assurance, Infection Control, Risk Management, and Staff Development committees during the year. These committees are coordinated by a Clinical Nurse Specialist with committee representation composed of members of the nursing staff from each institution. The overall purpose of these programs is to improve and document the level of health care provided. Health Education programs for inmates continued this year, and Health Fairs continued to be a successful approach to emphasizing the wellness concept. Institutions continued to offer a variety of health education programs based on the individual needs of the inmate population.

Mental Health activities throughout the year encompassed two major areas. The first involved recruiting and hiring of the most experienced and professional staff available for the new Gilliam Mental Health

Center, which was nearing completion by the end of the fiscal year. The second area of emphasis was in the ongoing development of programs to provide even more efficient and effective treatment and care to emotionally disturbed inmates. This program development was also closely tied to research and evaluation of ongoing programs. The latter involved both publications and presentations, resulting in national attention for these programs.

Direct health care costs rose from $6,715,714 in FY 1983 to $7,370,299 in FY 1984. Per capita health care costs rose from $715 in FY 1983 to $751 in FY 1984.

Correctional Industries and Farming Operations

SCDC's industries experienced continued improvements in sales and a diversification of production in FY 1984. Industry sales for Fiscal Year 1984 showed a 22.6% increase from $3,461,421 to $4,242,000. This increase was spread among the majority of the plants with the Woods Product Plant showing the greatest improvement. Additionally, new laundry equipment including four 600-pound washers and two dryers were installed at the Central Laundry. This was accomplished without losing a single day of production time. The new equipment enabled the Central Laundry to greatly improve the quality it renders to its customers. In June, 1984, an Advisory Board for Correctional Industries was formed. It is composed of distinguished businessmen and women from throughout the State. The purpose of the Advisory Board is to assist Correctional Industries in expanding its market, in improving public relations with legislators, the general public, and the industrial community and in giving overall guidance to the program.

The Division of Industries' Agricultural Branch provided Food Service with 100% of the agency's requirement for pork and milk. Pork production averaged 43,765 pounds live weight per weight. Milk production averaged 33,950 gallons per month. At the close of 1984, new grain storage bins were purchased for the Agricultural Branch. This will eliminate the need for all farm storage in the future. A new feed covered floor was constructed for the hog operation eliminating the need for range feeders. By the close of 1984, the dairy at the Wateree River Correctional Institution neared completion with an expected start-up date of November, 1984.

Personnel Administration and Training

Significant developments in personnel administration during the fiscal year included tighter screening of correctional applicants, development of the "Employee Assistance Program," the training and development of Emergency Response Teams, conversion of 75 security employees to

Police Officer Retirement, decentralizing personnel functions, and the revision of the department's comprehensive affirmative action plan.

Research and groundwork were done for two major projects that could have substantial impact on the agency. One was the development and approval of a plan for tighter screening of correctional applicants and for using more valid tests before hiring persons. The second was development and approval of an in-house "Employee Assistance Program" that would provide employees a confidential source of assessment and referral for help, when job performance is affected by stress, emotional illness, and disease such as alcoholism or drug addiction. Both projects should move forward next fiscal year.

Several advances were made in the area of training and staff development. In the area of training and staff development, 22 additional CPR instructors were trained to maximize our emergency health care efforts. Also, training record maintenance was significantly improved with the addition of a micro computer tied into the Criminal Justice Academy host computer. Extensive workshops were also held for key agency employees on payroll procedures, attendance reporting, and leave policies; these should eliminate some employee questions and reduce many errors in reporting.

Approximately 75 workers, deputy wardens, and specialized security-type positions were converted from the State Retirement System to the Police Retirement System. This eliminates a few of the inequities in the administration of the two systems.

Other efforts concentrated on decentralizing personnel functions. A pilot project was installed to decentralize non-security records to the institution of assignment. Previously, only correctional officer records were located at the institution. This project initially involves only four facilities but will be expanded to others given a successful pilot test. The State Personnel Division gave the department the authority to determine and assign merit system grades to several job classifications. This decentralization is part of an overall project to give agencies more decision-making responsibility in the human resource area.

The Department's Affirmative Action Plan is being revised and a separate plan for each geographic region is being prepared. All plans are scheduled for approval during September, 1984. Separate plans will permit the Personnel Division to detect areas of underutilization of females and minority groups, ensuring equal opportunity employment. Progress has been made in hiring and promoting females and minorities to managerial and professional positions, and the department will continue to progress during the coming year.

Grievances and turnover rates were well above last year's levels. The Correctional Officer turnover rate increased significantly, particularly in

the Appalachian Region where the re-vitalized private sector job market attracted many of our employees.

Division of Human Services

The Division of Human Services provides appropriate, specialized institutional service to inmates. The Division is responsible for conducting needs assessment, developing funding sources for special needs, and coordinating service delivery with external social agencies. Among the major accomplishments in FY 1984 was the development of a social skills training course, titled *How to Improve Your Life*, the development of a nine-hour drug abuse education course, expansion of the Habilitation Unit to serve a broader range of developmental problems, and completion of a chapel at Manning Correctional Institution. Additionally, an Adult Work Activity Component (sheltered workshop) was added to the Habilitation Unit.

GRANT ASSISTANCE DURING FY 1984

Through the South Carolina State Department of Education:

- Chapter I (formerly Title I) to supplement and upgrade educational programs within the South Carolina Department of Corrections for youths under 21 years of age: $326,000 for July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984.
- Direct service delivery (Public Law 94-142) to provide special education for the handicapped (learning disabilities), age 21 and under: $24,155 for July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984.
- Adult Basic Education to hire teachers and furnish supplies for basic education programs at multi-grade levels: $162,306 for July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984.
- Chapter II (formerly Title IV, Part B) to furnish instructional materials and equipment at the institutional library to enhance educational programs: $6,340 for July 1, 1983, to June 30, 1984.
- Vocational Education Act (VEA) to provide vocational training to the underprivileged and furnish skills to prepare them for beneficial employment upon release: $222,354 for July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984.

Through the S. C. State Library Board:

- Library Services — Book collection improvement for the South Carolina Department of Corrections' libraries: $16,000 for July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984.

Through the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education:

- Combination Welding at CCI to train 30 inmates in welding skills: $19,012 for October 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984.
- Multi-Skill Training Project to provide instruction in brick masonry and carpentry to 90 inmates at KCI: $45,108 for October 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984.

JTPA (Job Training Partnership Act) through the Governor's Office:

- JTPA Services — (a combination of Linkage and Transition Services of previous years) to supplement the 30-day work release program and assist incarcerated offenders to attain a comprehensive transition into the labor market: $166,543 for October 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984.

Through the National Institute of Corrections:

- Inmate Grievance Program to reinforce the inmate grievance system by developing a state-wide training program: $7,000 for June 15, 1983 to December 15, 1983.

Through the U. S. Department of Justice:

- SANCR (State Assistance for National Corrections Reporting) Program — To fund a program for the improvement of the National Prisoner Statistics Reporting Program: $8,160 for September 30, 1982 to September 29, 1983.

PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DURING FY 1984[5]

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections
Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections
Inmate Guide
Youthful Offender Services Information Guide
Community Services Information Guide
Community Services Resident Guide
Defined Minimum Program for the Palmetto Unified School District Number One Within the South Carolina Department of Corrections

[5] For previous SCDC publications and documents, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

Newsletters/Pamphlets

The *Intercom*, quarterly newsletter prepared by the Division of Public Affairs

About Face, newsletter prepared by the Department of Corrections' inmates

"We Think You Ought to Know . . .," prepared by the Division of Public Affairs

Special Reports

Employee Adjustment Committee Manual

Budget Presentation, Fiscal Year 1984-85

Operation Get-Smart: An Inside View Of Crime And Imprisonment

SCDC Inmate Grievance Procedure Training Manual

Annual Permanent Improvements Plan for Fiscal Year 1984-85

South Carolina Department of Corrections In-Service Training Manual State and Federal Legal Update

"I Live Near a Prison"

STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

Detailed inmate statistics are presented on pages 42 to 117. Tables 7 to 13 therein delineate the characteristics of inmates admitted to SCDC during FY 1984. Tables 14 to 23 describe the inmate population in SCDC at the end of FY 1984. Tables 24 to 25 pertain to inmates released from SCDC during FY 1984. The following provides an overview of inmate population flow and characteristics.

Average Population and Facility Occupancy in FY 1984

- During FY 1984, on an average daily basis, SCDC had 9,813 incarcerated inmates under its custody. For every 100 inmates, 83 were housed in SCDC facilities, 6 in Designated Facilities, and 11 were placed in other locations.
- SCDC's average daily population in FY 1984 significantly increased by 4.5% over FY 1983.
- SCDC facilities continued to be overcrowded in FY 1984, although total design capacity had increased by 250 beds by fiscal year end. Overall, SCDC facilities were housing about one and one-fourth times the number of inmates they were designed to hold. Based on the safe and reasonable capacity, Campbell Work Release Center was most overcrowded (almost one and three fourths its rated capacity).
- Based on design capacity, in only 8 of the 27 SCDC facilities was there a lack of overcrowding on an average daily basis; based on the safe and reasonable capacity, 14 facilities were not overcrowded.

Profile of Inmates Admitted to SCDC During FY 1984

Of the 6,209 admissions recorded by the Correctional Information System during FY 1984, their profile was as follows:

- For every 100 inmates admitted, 40 were white male, 53 non-white male, 3 white female and 4 non-white female.
- Forty-five (45) out of every 100 inmates admitted were from the Appalachian Region, 27 from the Midlands Region, and 28 from the Coastal Region.
- The most common offenses[9] among admissions were: Larceny (23 out of 100 inmates admitted were convicted of this offense), Dangerous Drugs (11/100), Burglary (9/100), Traffic Offenses[10] (8/100), Robbery (7/100), and Assault (6/100).

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[9] In the case of multiple offenders, only the most serious offense is counted.
[10] Including Driving Under the Influence.

- The average age for inmates admitted in FY 1984 was 28 years 5 months (seven months older than FY 1983 admissions). Generally as groups, non-whites were somewhat younger (one to two years) than whites, and males were slightly younger than females (4 to 9 months).
- For every 100 inmates admitted, 13 were 19 years of age or younger and 50 between 20 to 29 years of age (more than half, therefore, were 30 years of age or younger).
- Inmates admitted in FY 1984 had an average sentence of 5 years and 6 months. (This average is ten months more than that in FY 1983.)
- Generally, non-white male admissions had longer average sentences than white males (6 years 1 month for the former, 5 years 1 month for the latter). Female admissions had shorter average sentences than males. Noted differences in types of offenses/nature of crimes may contribute to variations in sentence.
- For every 100 admissions, 15 had a YOA sentence and 32 had a sentence of a year or less. The number of YOA's decreased in FY 1984 (187 fewer), and the percentage of admissions with YOA sentences decreased. Admissions in the year or less category increased (111 more in FY 1984).

Profile of Inmates in SCDC As of June 30, 1984

There was a total of 9,736 inmates in SCDC as of June 30, 1984 (39 or .4% more than approximately the same date a year ago). The characteristics of these inmates were as follows:

- For every 100 inmates in SCDC, 39 were white males, 57 non-white males, 2 white females and 2 non-white females.
- There was about the same proportion of non-white males in the system on June 30, 1984 (57%), as there was on June 30, 1983 (56%). Proportionally, white males remained at 39%.
- Out of every 100 inmates, 17 were in AA custody, 42 in A, 30 in B, 3 in C, 5 in M, and 1 in protective. The custody grade composition had no major difference from that on June 30, 1983.
- Most serious offenses for inmates in SCDC on June 30, 1984, were: Larceny (21 out of every 100 inmates were convicted of this offense), Robbery (17/100), Homicide (15/100), Burglary (9/100), Assault (7/100), and Dangerous Drugs (8/100).[11]

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[11] Because of the relatively fast turnover with short sentences, the leading offenses for the inmate population in SCDC on specific dates were somewhat different from those for admission cohorts. Traffic offenses which carry relatively short sentences were the fourth leading (most serious) among admissions cohorts, but ranked number 9 among offenses for the inmate population as of June 30, 1984. Only 2.4% of inmate population as of that date were convicted of traffic offenses.

- The average age among all inmates in SCDC on June 30, 1984, was 29 years 6 months (28 years 11 months a year ago). This average was slightly lower for females (29 years 2 months). Non-white males were younger than their white counterparts (29 years and 30 years 4 months, respectively).
- The average sentence of the SCDC inmate population on this date was 12 years 7 months. For non-white males, the average was 13 years 2 months, as compared to 12 years 2 months for white males. White females had an average sentence of 7 years 7 months; non-white females, 7 years 9 months.
- There were fewer YOA's in SCDC on June 30, 1984, than a year ago (799 or 8.2% versus 884 or 9.1%). There was an increase in the number of lifers (804 (8.3%) on June 30, 1984, versus 748 (7.7%) a year ago).
- On June 30, 1984, there were more white males (8.9%) than non-white males (7.7%) in the life category; there were also more white males (9.8%) than non-white males (7.1%) in the YOA sentence category. The number of non-white females versus white females for lifers was comparable (Life: 19 vs. 21), but there were fewer non-white YOA's than white YOA's (12 vs. 20).

Statistics on Inmates Released from SCDC During FY 1984

During FY 1984, SCDC released 6,056 inmates. Of every 100 inmates released, 15 were youthful offenders paroled by the Youthful Offender Branch of SCDC's Division of Classification and Community Program; 21 were paroled by the Probation, Parole and Pardon Board; 37 had served the maximum term of their sentence after consideration for good time credits; and 19 were placed on probation. The remaining 8 were released upon paying a fine or appeal bond or death.

- For every 100 inmates released, over half (54) served one year or less while 2 served ten or more years. The average time served for all inmates released was 1 year and 10 months.

TABLE 2
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1960-1984
(CALENDAR YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	Special Placements[1]	In Designated Facilities[2]	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1960	2,073	...	...	2,073	...	...
1961	2,132	...	...	2,132	59	2.9
1962	2,226	...	...	2,226	94	4.4
1963	2,304	...	...	2,304	78	3.5
1964	2,378	...	...	2,378	74	3.2
1965	2,396	...	...	2,396	18	0.8
1966	2,287	...	...	2,287	−109	−4.6
1967	2,333	...	...	2,333	46	2.0
1968	2,362	...	...	2,362	29	1.2
1969	2,519	...	...	2,519	157	6.7
1970	2,705	...	...	2,705	186	7.4
1971	3,111	...	...	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	...	...	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	...	...	3,396	96	2.9
1974	3,907	24	...	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,079	26	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,039	25	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977	6,590	28	762	7,380	641	9.5
1978	6,766	40	725	7,563	183	2.5
1979	6,797	179	703	7,679	116	1.5
1980	7,165	184	670	8,019	340	4.4
1981	7,290	304	628	8,222	203	2.5
1982	7,956	493	590	9,039	817	9.9
1983	8,166	902	554	9,622	583	6.4
1984[3]	8,272	1,111	547	9,930	308	3.2

[1] This category of inmates do not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and have increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented — Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Program (in 1982). Special placements included those inmates assigned to the Governor's Mansion, State Park Health Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Criminal Justice Academy, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole.

[2] Since April 1, 1975, suitable county and local facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

[3] Average calculated from January - June population figures.

FIGURE 3

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
(Calendar Years 1980-84)

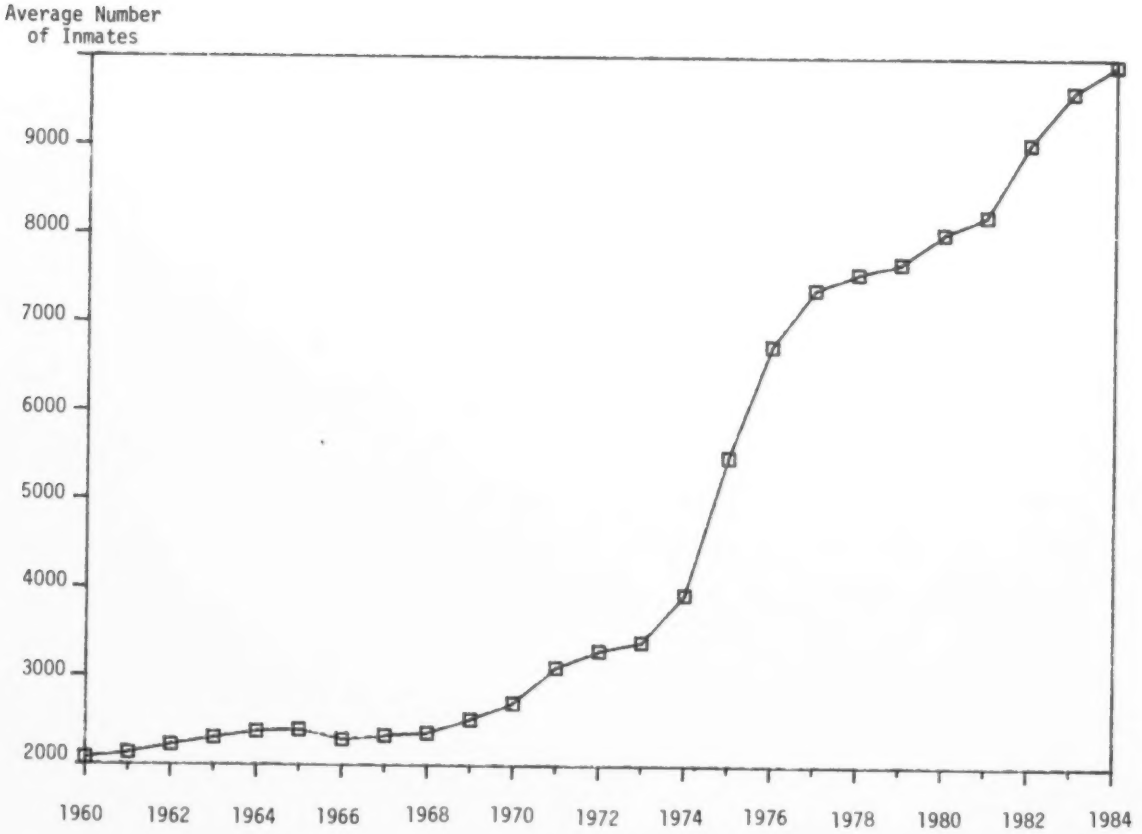


TABLE 3

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1967-1984
(FISCAL YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	Special Placements[1]	In Designated Facilities[2]	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1967	2,287	. . .	. . .	2,287	. . .	. . .
1968	2,378	. . .	. . .	2,378	91	4.0
1969	2,355	. . .	. . .	2,355	−23	−1.0
1970	2,537	. . .	. . .	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	. . .	. . .	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	. . .	. . .	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	. . .	. . .	3,341	102	3.1
1974	3,517	25	. . .	3,542	201	6.0
1975	4,557	25	36	4,618	1,076	30.4
1976	5,671	25	568	6,264	1,646	35.6
1977	6,392	27	748	7,167	903	14.4
1978	6,677	32	738	7,447	280	3.9
1979	6,761	149	713	7,623	176	2.4
1980	7,003	184	682	7,869	246	3.2
1981	7,190	236	652	8,078	209	2.6
1982	7,635	353	614	8,602	524	6.5
1983	8,151	683	558	9,392	790	9.2
1984	8,182	1,075	556	9,813	421	4.5

[1] This category of inmates do not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and have increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented — Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Programs (in 1982). Special placements include those inmates assigned to the Governor's Mansion, Byrnes Clinical Center, the State Law Enforcement Division. the Criminal Justice Academy, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole.

[2] Since April 1, 1975, suitable county and local facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

TABLE 4

PER INMATE COSTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FISCAL YEARS 1973-1984[1]

Fiscal Year	Based on State Funds Spent		Based on All Funds[2] Spent	
	Annual Per Inmate Costs	Daily Per Inmate Costs	Annual Per Inmate Costs	Daily Per Inmate Costs
1973	$2,419	$ 6.63	$3,145	$ 8.62
1974	2,886	7.91	3,707	10.16
1975	3,430	9.40	4,147	11.36
1976	3,322	9.10	4,102	11.24
1977	3,384	9.27	4,975	11.16
1978	4,114	11.27	4,826	13.22
1979	4,796	13.14	5,488	15.03
1980	4,995	13.65	5,666	15.47
1981	6,067	16.62	6,489	17.78
1982	6,765	18.53	7,110	19.48
1983	7,332	20.09	7,520	20.60
1984	8,508	23.31	8,632	23.65

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Calculation of the SCDC per inmate costs is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include state inmates held in designated facilities, institutional diversionary programs or other non-SCDC locations.

[2] That is, state and federal funds (and other revenues in Fiscal Years 1973-1983).

TABLE 5

EXPENDITURES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FY 1984

Description	Total Expenditures*
Classified Positions	$40,190,737.00
Contractual Services	7,764,710.00
Supplies	11,756,179.00
Fixed Charges	665,568.00
Travel	250,085.00
Equipment	2,520,650.00
Items for Resale	5,074,082.00
Case Services	2,008,009.00
Employee Benefits	8,906,705.00
TOTAL SCDC	$79,136,725.00

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

* Includes state appropriations, federal funds and other revenues; excludes capital improvement expenditures.

TABLE 6

ADMISSIONS TO AND RELEASES FROM SCDC BASE POPULATION DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983-JUNE 30, 1984)

Admissions	Male	Female	Total	
			Number	Percent
New Admissions from Court	4,826	396	5,222	84.1
Indeterminate Sentence (YOA[2])	804	28	832	13.4
Straight Sentence (Non-YOA)	4,022	368	4,390	70.7
Probation Revocations	418	9	427	6.9
Without New Sentence	206	7	213	3.4
With New Sentence	212	2	214	3.4
Parole Revocations	526	16	542	8.7
YOA Without New Sentence	78	2	80	1.3
YOA With New Sentence	0	0	0	0.0
Non-YOA Without New Sentence	420	14	434	7.0
Non-YOA With New Sentence	28	0	28	0.5
Other Admissions	11	0	11	0.2
Death Row	7	0	7	0.1
Total Admissions	5,788	421	6,209	100.0
Releases				
Expiration of Sentence/Released Less Good Time	2,068	170	2,238	37.0
Placed on Probation	1,058	88	1,146	18.9
Paroled by YOA Board	874	35	909	15.0
Paroled by P&CC Board	1,148	94	1,242	20.5
Other Releases	201	41	242	4.0
Released to EPA	231	17	248	4.1
Deaths	31	0	31	0.5
Total Releases	5,611	445	6,056	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

FIGURE 7

RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984

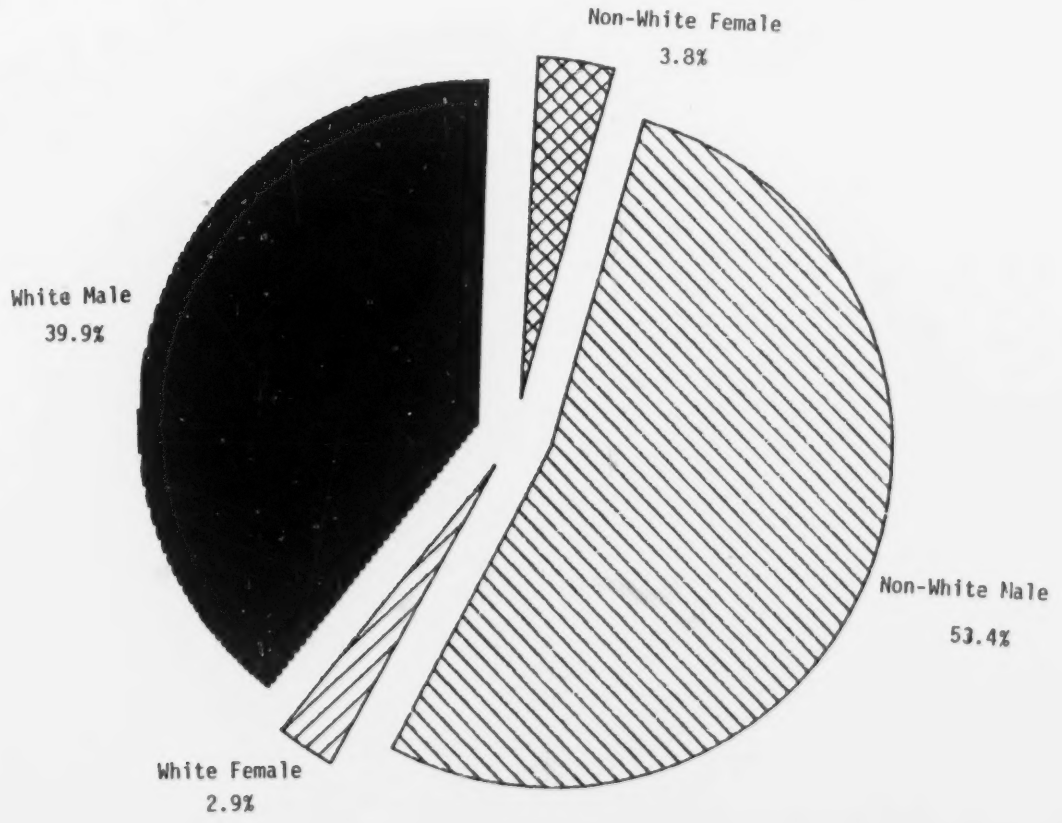


FIGURE 4

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
(Fiscal Years 1967-84)

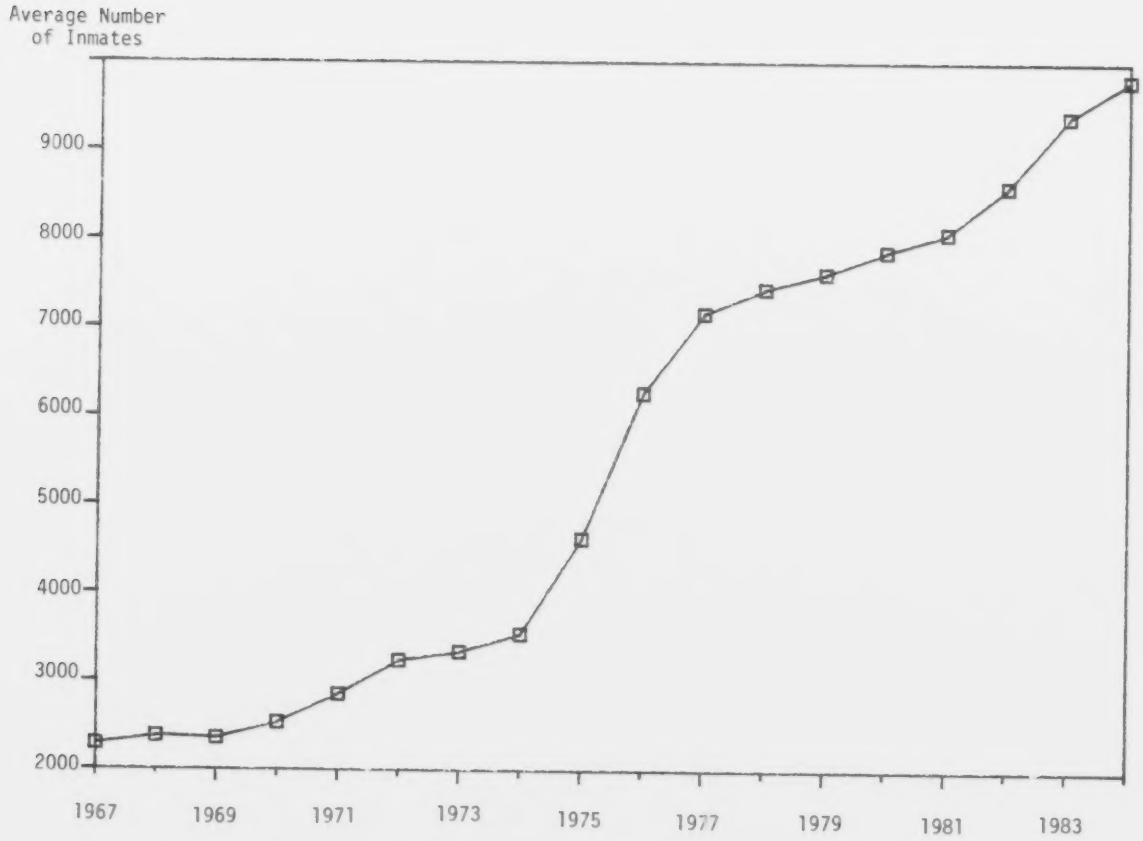
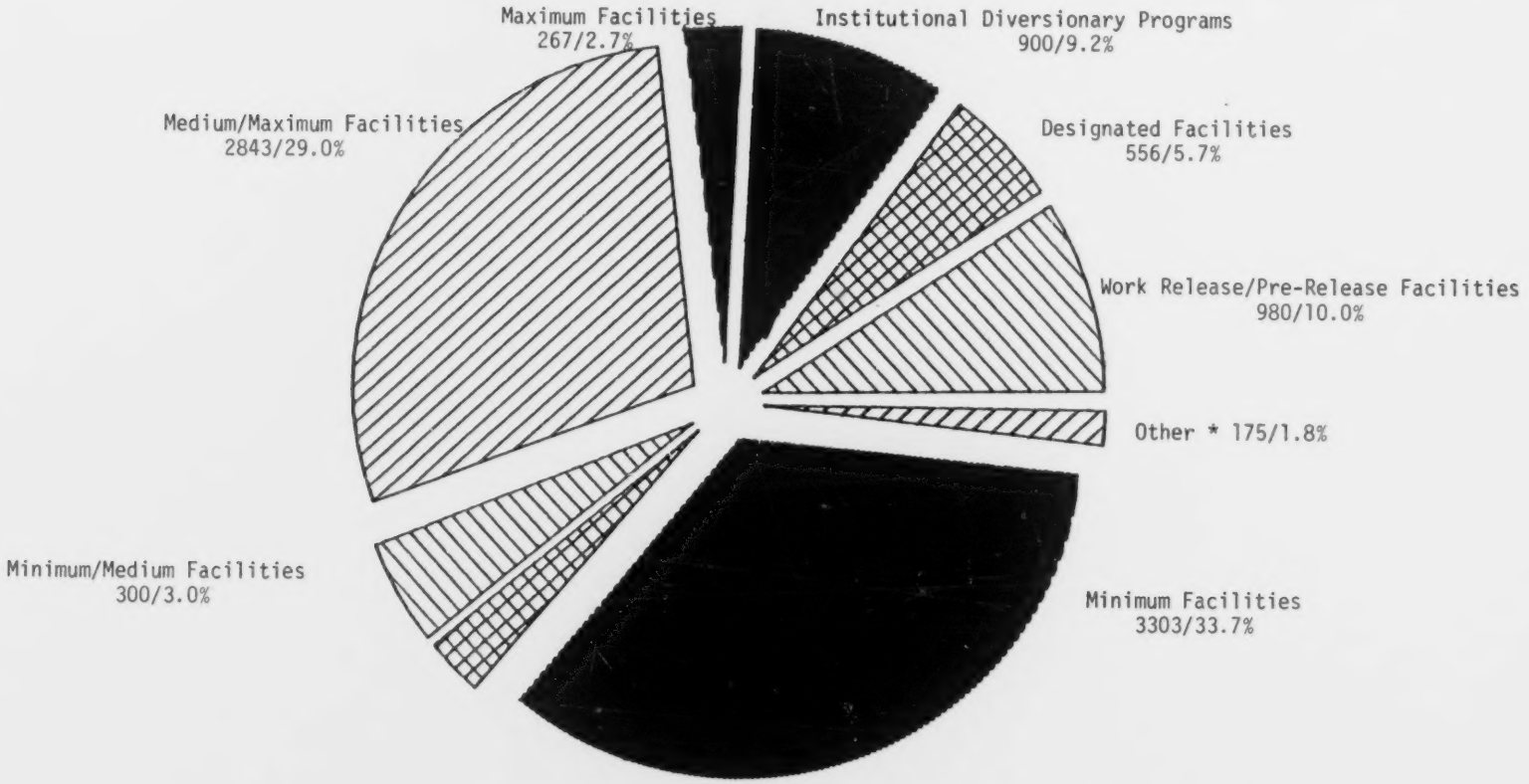


FIGURE 5

LOCATION OF AVERAGE SCDC INMATE POPULATION FY 1984



*A listing of these special placements is given in Table 3.

FIGURE 6

ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS OF SCDC

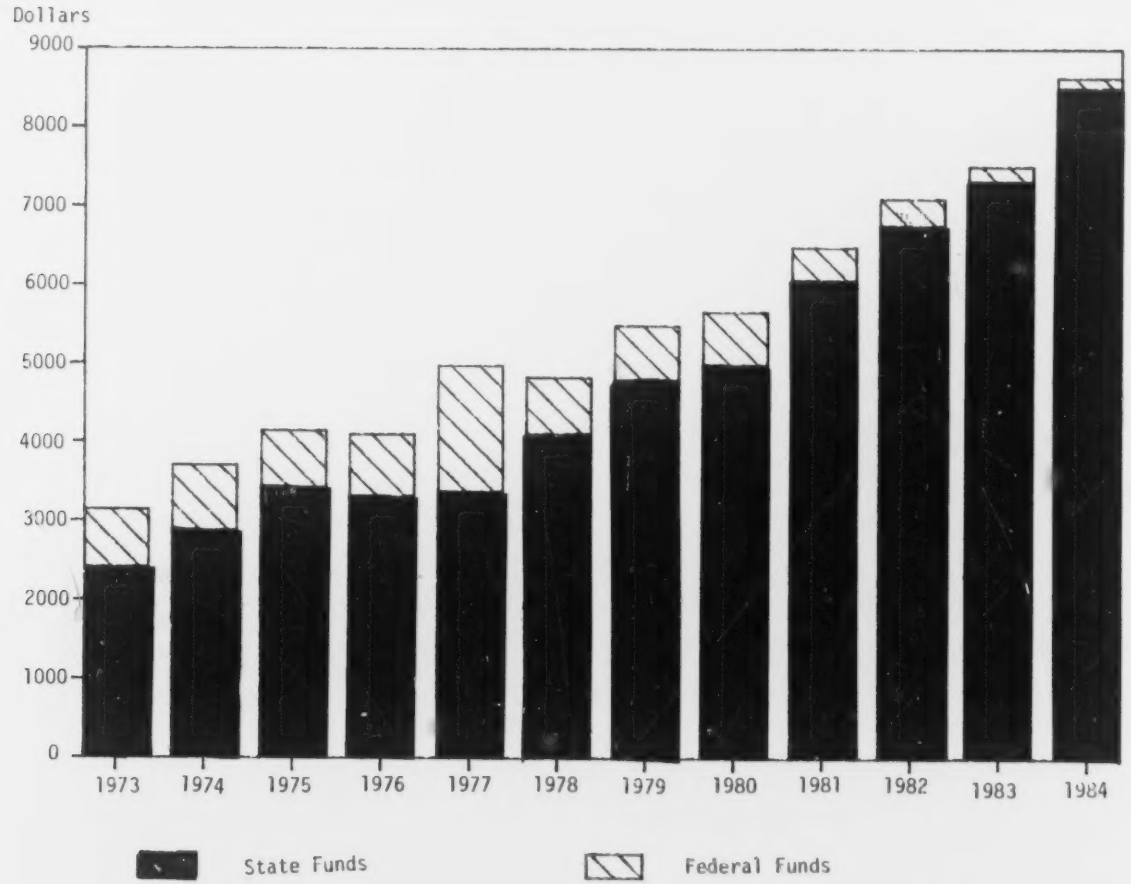


TABLE 7 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Rank[2]
Georgetown	22	0.9	37	1.1	4	2.2	3	1.3	66	1.1	27
Hampton	1	0.0*	24	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.8	27	0.4	41
Horry	148	6.0	91	2.7	8	4.4	4	1.7	251	4.0	6
Jasper	11	0.4	12	0.4	1	0.5	2	0.8	26	0.4	42
Marion	23	0.9	49	1.5	1	0.5	2	0.8	75	1.2	25
Marlboro	33	1.3	48	1.4	1	0.5	1	0.4	83	1.3	23
Williamsburg	7	0.3	53	1.6	3	1.6	0	0.0	63	1.0	29
OUT-OF-STATE	0	0.0	1	0.0*	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.0*	—
TOTAL	2,475	100.0	3,313	99.9	182	99.9	239	100.0	6,209	99.9	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 8

INMATE ADMISSIONS BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION DURING FY 1984

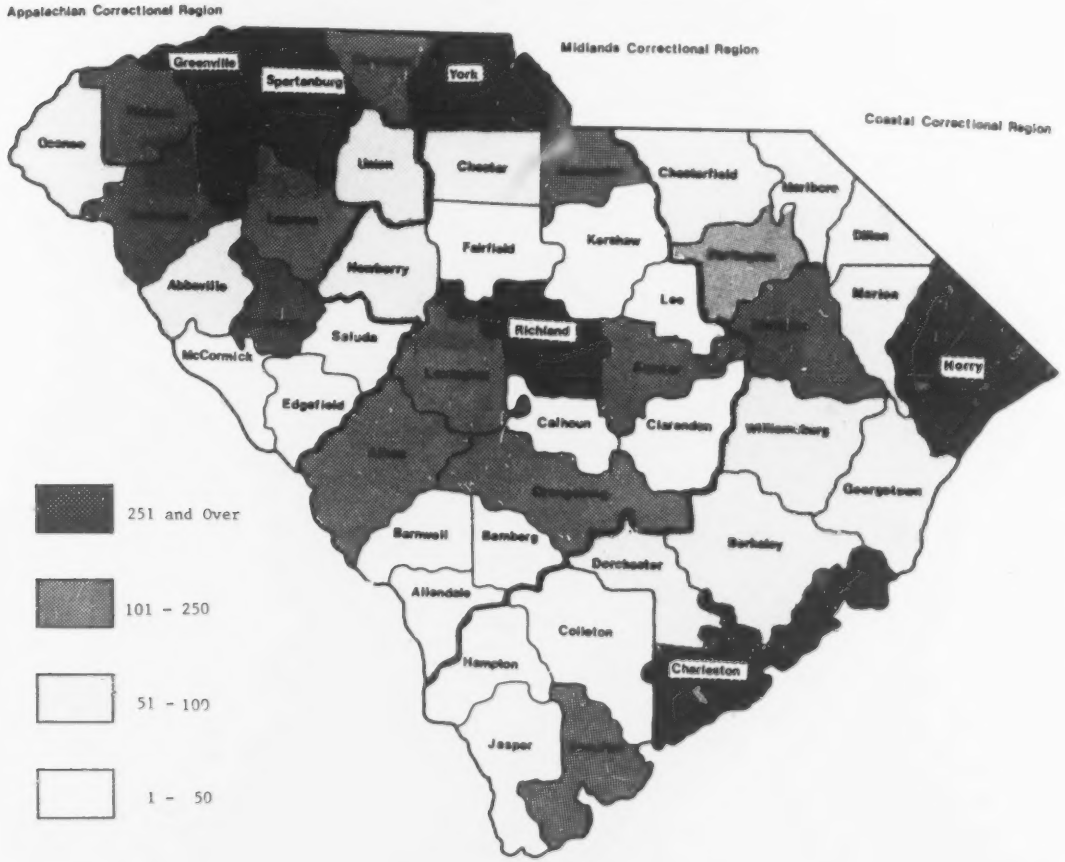


TABLE 8

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984
(JULY 1, 1983-JUNE 30, 1984)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0*	—
Homicide	118	159	20	24	321	2.9	10
Kidnapping	11	10	2	0	23	0.2	25
Sexual Assault	83	141	1	0	225	2.0	14
Robbery	163	429	10	5	607	5.4	7
Assault	208	383	6	35	632	5.6	6
Arson	42	19	1	0	62	0.6	23
Extortion	3	2	0	0	5	0.0*	29
Burglary	353	646	16	3	1,018	9.0	4
Larceny	997	1,412	54	104	2,567	22.8	1
Stolen Vehicle	226	233	3	2	464	4.1	8
Forgery and Counterfeiting	157	170	38	37	402	3.6	9
Fraudulent Activities	293	225	125	77	720	6.4	5
Embezzlement	1	0	1	1	3	0.0*	32
Stolen Property	85	185	3	2	275	2.4	11
Damage to Property	79	69	1	4	153	1.4	17
Dangerous Drugs	522	557	32	31	1,142	10.2	2
Sex Offenses	61	37	0	3	101	0.9	21
Obscene Materials	1	1	0	0	2	0.0*	33
Family Offenses	117	132	2	3	254	2.3	12
Gambling	1	4	0	0	5	0.0*	29
Commercialized Sex Offenses	1	0	1	6	8	0.1	27
Liquor	6	5	1	0	12	0.1	26
Drunkenness	80	64	3	5	152	1.4	18

TABLE 8 — Continued

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983-JUNE 30, 1984)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Obstructing the Police	60	151	5	12	228	2.0	13
Flight/Escape	98	61	1	3	163	1.4	16
Obstructing Justice	33	47	4	8	92	0.8	22
Bribery	0	2	0	0	2	0.0°	33
Weapon Offenses	80	103	2	3	188	1.7	15
Public Peace	42	66	5	10	123	1.1	19
Traffic Offenses	645	447	31	10	1,133	10.1	3
Invasion of Privacy	25	18	1	0	44	0.4	24
Smuggling	6	0	0	0	6	0.1	28
Conservation	2	0	0	0	2	0.0°	33
Vagrancy	3	1	0	0	4	0.0°	31
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
Property Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0.0°	36
Public Order Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
Miscellaneous Charges	45	49	13	4	111	0.9	20
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	4,647	5,829	382	392	11,250	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	2,475	3,313	182	239	6,209	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 126.

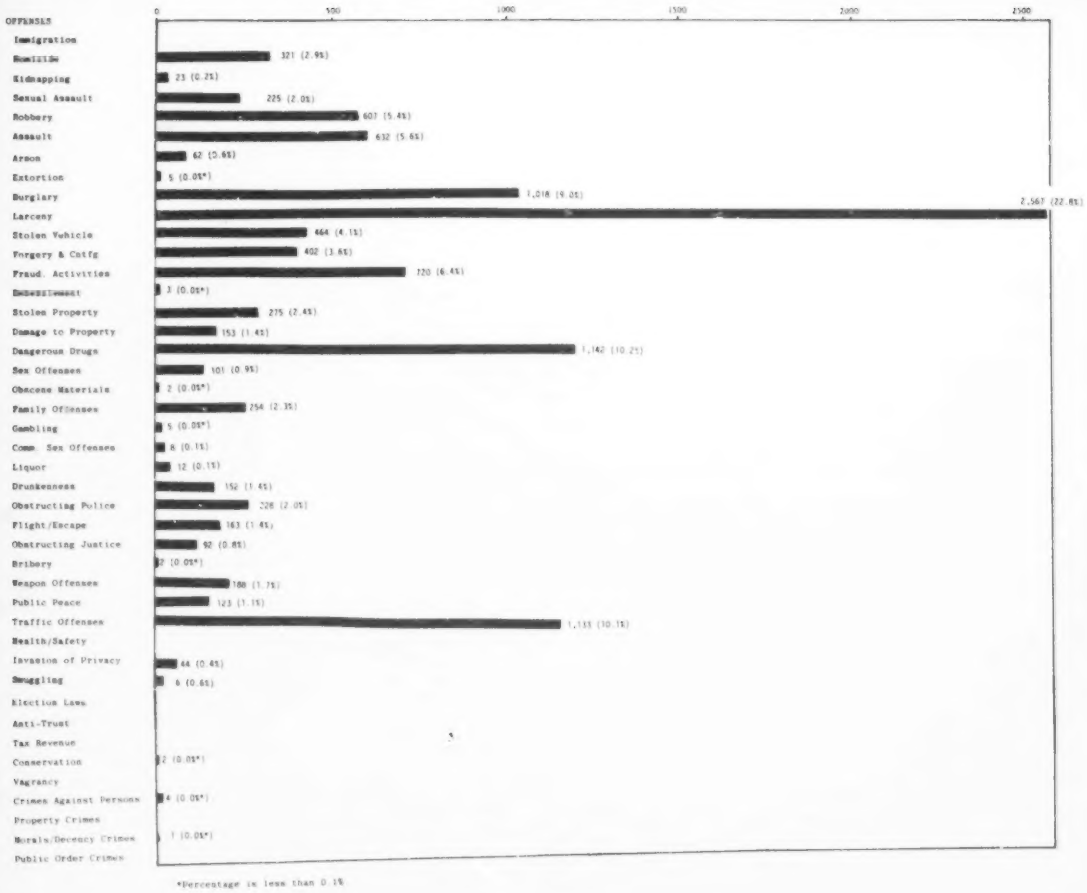
[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

° Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 9

OFFENSES OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984



*Percentage is less than 0.1%

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Rank[2]
APPALACHIAN REGION	1,312	53.0	1,262	38.1	94	51.6	110	46.0	2,778	44.7	—
Abbeville	23	0.9	28	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4	52	0.8	32
Anderson	126	5.1	79	2.4	14	7.7	7	2.9	226	3.6	7
Cherokee	70	2.8	48	1.4	2	1.1	4	1.7	124	2.0	14
Edgefield	1	0.0°	25	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.4	42
Greenville	377	15.2	436	13.2	37	20.3	48	20.1	898	14.5	1
Greenwood	56	2.3	116	3.5	3	1.6	10	4.2	185	3.0	11
Laurens	64	2.6	43	1.3	2	1.1	1	0.4	110	1.8	17
McCormick	1	0.0°	8	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	10	0.2	46
Oconee	47	1.9	11	0.3	1	0.5	0	0.0	59	1.0	31
Pickens	96	3.9	18	0.5	6	3.3	2	0.8	122	2.0	16
Saluda	14	0.6	17	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	0.5	39
Spartanburg	277	11.2	267	8.1	20	11.0	21	8.8	585	9.4	2
Union	38	1.5	42	1.3	2	1.1	6	2.5	88	1.4	22
York	122	4.9	124	3.7	7	3.8	9	3.8	262	4.2	5
MIDLANDS REGION	545	22.0	1,035	31.2	49	26.9	75	31.4	1,704	27.4	—
Aiken	81	3.3	98	3.0	12	6.6	7	2.9	198	3.2	9
Allendale	7	0.3	22	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	0.5	40
Bamberg	8	0.3	31	0.9	2	1.1	1	0.4	42	0.7	36
Barnwell	14	0.6	28	0.8	2	1.1	2	0.8	46	0.7	35
Calhoun	2	0.1	20	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.4	45
Chester	26	1.1	62	1.9	0	0.0	3	1.3	91	1.5	21
Clarendon	6	0.2	28	0.8	0	0.0	3	1.3	37	0.6	37
Fairfield	8	0.3	23	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.8	33	0.5	38
Kershaw	11	0.4	36	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.4	48	0.8	34
Lancaster	53	2.1	44	1.3	6	3.3	7	2.9	110	1.8	17

TABLE 7 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Rank[2]
Lee	7	0.3	16	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	0.4	44
Lexington	106	4.3	51	1.5	6	3.3	5	2.1	168	2.7	12
Newberry	31	1.3	58	1.8	2	1.1	2	0.8	93	1.5	20
Orangeburg	44	1.8	133	4.0	7	3.8	14	5.9	198	3.2	9
Richland	101	4.1	260	7.8	11	6.0	26	10.9	398	6.4	3
Sumter	40	1.6	125	3.8	1	0.5	2	0.8	168	2.7	12
COASTAL REGION	618	25.0	1,015	30.6	38	20.9	54	22.6	1,725	27.8	—
Beaufort	44	1.8	71	2.1	4	2.2	5	2.1	124	2.0	14
Berkeley	37	1.5	28	0.8	1	0.5	0	0.0	66	1.1	27
Charleston	102	4.1	237	7.2	5	2.7	14	5.9	358	5.8	4
Chesterfield	15	0.6	52	1.6	3	1.6	5	2.1	75	1.2	25
Colleton	18	0.7	29	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.8	49	0.8	33
Darlington	32	1.3	65	2.0	2	1.1	2	0.8	101	1.6	19
Dillon	31	1.3	29	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.4	61	1.0	30
Dorchester	35	1.4	35	1.1	3	1.6	3	1.3	76	1.2	24
Florence	59	2.4	155	4.7	2	1.1	8	3.3	224	3.6	8

FIGURE 10

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984

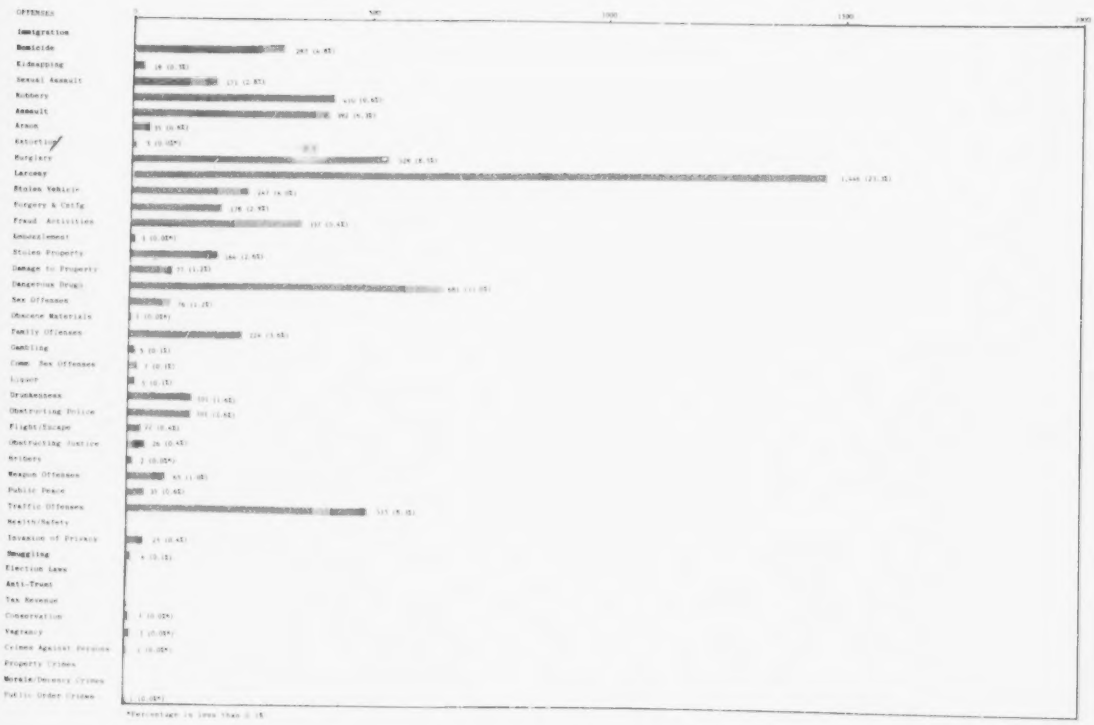


TABLE 10

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983-JUNE 30, 1984)

Sentence Length	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-white			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
YOA	398	16.1	486	14.7	20	11.0	10	4.2	914	14.7
3 Months or Less	94	3.8	107	3.2	10	5.5	26	10.9	237	3.8
3 Months 1 Day-1 Year	459	18.5	561	16.9	53	29.1	66	27.6	1,139	18.3
1 Year	239	9.7	299	9.0	12	6.6	34	14.2	584	9.4
1 Year 1 Day-2 Years	249	10.1	332	10.0	25	13.7	31	13.0	637	10.2
2 Years 1 Day-3 Years	209	8.4	271	8.2	17	9.3	23	9.6	520	8.4
3 Years 1 Day-4 Years	101	4.1	117	3.5	5	2.7	7	2.9	230	3.7
4 Years 1 Day-5 Years	179	7.2	255	7.7	17	9.3	13	5.4	464	7.5
5 Years 1 Day-6 Years	77	3.1	127	3.8	3	1.6	3	1.3	210	3.4
6 Years 1 Day-7 Years	44	1.8	75	2.3	3	1.6	2	0.8	124	2.0
7 Years 1 Day-8 Years	40	1.6	71	2.1	1	0.5	4	1.7	116	1.9
8 Years 1 Day-9 Years	22	0.9	51	1.5	1	0.5	1	0.4	75	1.2
9 Years 1 Day-10 Years	94	3.8	143	4.3	4	2.2	7	2.9	248	4.0
10 Years 1 Day-20 Years	152	6.1	237	7.2	5	2.7	9	3.8	403	6.5
20 Years 1 Day-30 Years	63	2.5	106	3.2	2	1.1	2	.8	173	2.8
Over 30 Years	12	0.5	30	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	0.7
Life w/10-Yrs. Parole Elig.	12	0.5	20	0.6	1	0.5	0	0.0	33	0.5
Life w/20-Yrs. Parole Elig.	28	1.1	21	0.6	3	1.6	1	0.4	53	0.9
Death	3	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1
TOTAL	2,475	99.9	3,313	99.8	182	99.5	239	99.9	6,209	100.0
Average Sentence Length[2]	5 yrs. 1 mo.		6 yrs. 1 mo.		2 yrs. 10 mos.		2 yrs. 8 mos.		5 yrs. 6 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage may not equal 100% due to rounding.

[2] This average does not include life, death and YOA sentences.

FIGURE 11

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984

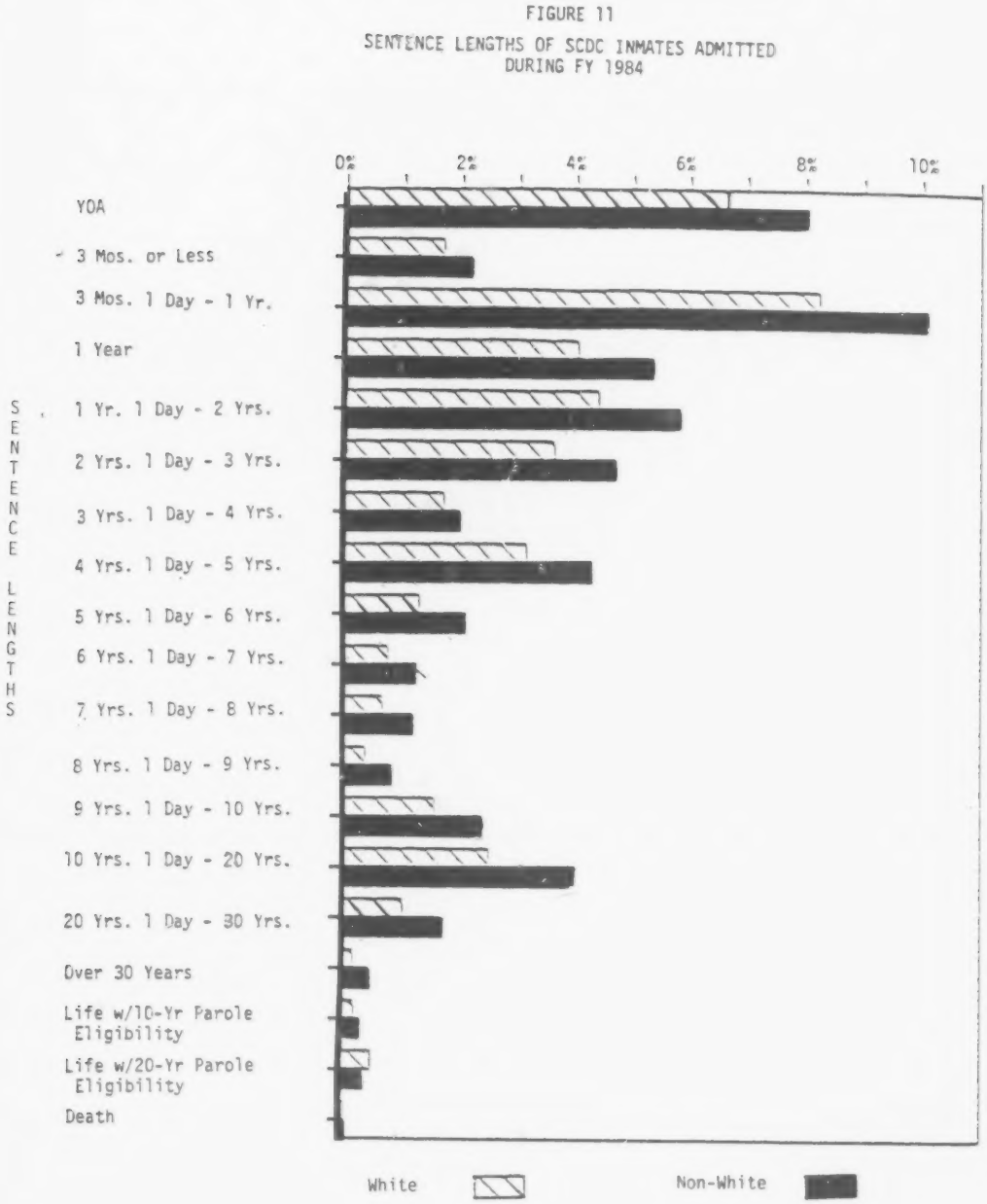


FIGURE 11
SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1984
0%
2%
4%
6%
8%
10%
SENTENCE LENGTHS
YOA
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Yr.
1 Year
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Years
Life w/10-Yr Parole Eligibility
Life w/20-Yr Parole Eligibility
Death
White
Non-White

TABLE 11

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984
(JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Age At Time of Admission	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent
Under 17	2	0.1	8	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2
17-19	316	12.8	468	14.1	15	8.2	12	5.0	811	13.1
20-24	690	27.9	945	28.5	55	30.2	75	31.4	1,765	28.4
25-29	492	19.9	742	22.4	24	13.2	58	24.3	1,316	21.2
30-34	348	14.1	566	17.1	32	17.6	48	20.1	994	16.0
35-39	232	9.4	276	8.3	24	13.2	21	8.8	553	8.9
40-44	158	6.4	148	4.5	10	5.5	9	3.8	325	5.2
45-49	85	3.4	70	2.1	9	4.9	5	2.1	169	2.7
50-54	68	2.7	44	1.3	7	3.8	6	2.5	125	2.0
55-59	38	1.5	20	0.6	4	2.2	4	1.7	66	1.1
60-64	23	0.9	14	0.4	1	0.5	1	0.4	39	0.6
65-69	13	0.5	9	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.4
70 & Over	10	0.4	3	0.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	14	0.2
TOTAL	2,475	100.0	3,313	99.9	182	99.8	239	100.1	6,209	100.0
Special Age Groupings										
17	78		88		2		1		169	
18 and Over	2,395		3,217		180		238		6,030	
21 and Over	1,989		2,627		161		213		4,990	
24 and Under	1,008		1,421		70		87		2,586	
62 and Over	39		21		2		1		63	
65 and Over	23		12		1		0		36	
Average Age	29		28		31		29		29	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 12

AGE GROUPS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984

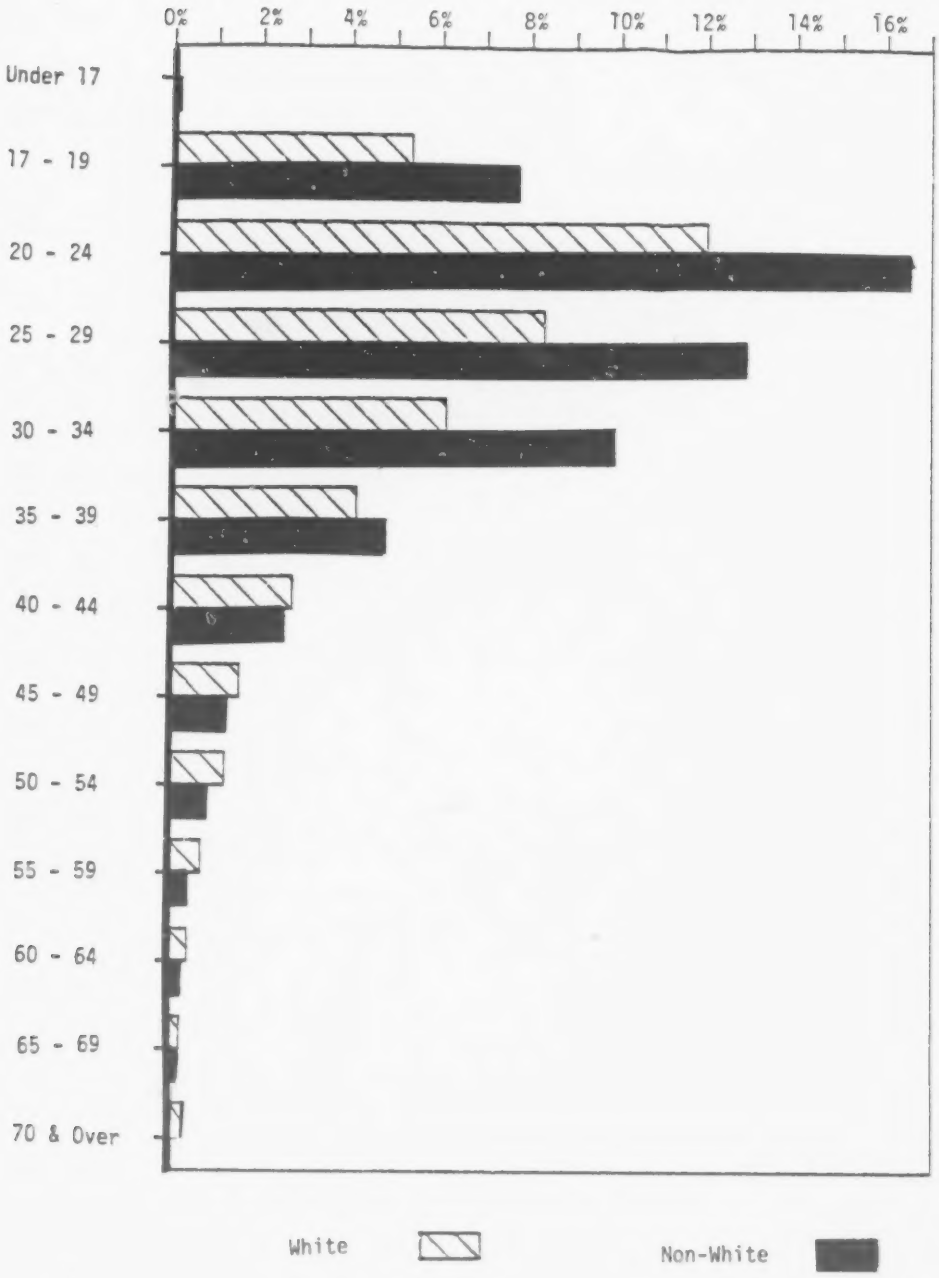


TABLE 9

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984
(JULY 1, 1983-JUNE 30, 1984)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Homicide[3]	110	148	16	23	297	4.8	8
Kidnapping	9	9	1	0	19	0.3	24
Sexual Assault	67	104	0	0	171	2.8	12
Robbery[4]	100	299	7	4	410	6.6	5
Assault	131	228	2	31	392	6.3	6
Arson	23	11	1	0	35	0.6	19
Extortion	1	2	0	0	3	0.0*	29
Burglary	175	347	6	1	529	8.5	3
Larceny	535	809	35	67	1,446	23.3	1
Stolen Vehicle	115	129	2	1	247	4.0	9
Forgery and Counterfeiting	58	84	17	19	178	2.9	11
Fraudulent Activities	141	110	47	39	337	5.4	7
Embezzlement	1	0	1	1	3	0.0*	29
Stolen Property	44	118	1	1	164	2.6	13
Damage to Property	43	29	1	4	77	1.2	16
Dangerous Drugs	311	335	14	21	681	11.0	2
Sex Offenses	42	31	0	3	76	1.2	17
Obscene Materials	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	33
Family Offenses	106	113	2	3	224	3.6	10
Gambling	1	4	0	0	5	0.1	26
Commercialized Sex Offenses	1	0	1	5	7	0.1	25
Liquor	2	3	0	0	5	0.1	26
Drunkenness	55	44	2	0	101	1.6	14
Obstructing the Police	28	69	2	2	101	1.6	14
Flight/Escape	12	9	0	1	22	0.4	23

TABLE 9 (Continued)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984
(JULY 1, 1983-JUNE 30, 1984)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Obstructing Justice	9	14	2	1	26	0.4	21
Bribery	0	2	0	0	2	0.0*	32
Weapon Offenses	29	33	2	1	65	1.0	18
Public Peace	14	18	1	2	35	0.6	19
Traffic Offenses	289	200	19	7	515	8.3	4
Invasion of Privacy	17	8	0	0	25	0.4	22
Smuggling	3	0	0	1	4	0.1	28
Conservation	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	33
Vagrancy	3	0	0	0	3	0.0*	29
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	1	1	0.0*	33
Property Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Public Order Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	33
Miscellaneous Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	2,475	3,313	182	239	6,209	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 126.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] Of the total number of inmates sentenced for homicide, 58 (19.5%) were under the mandatory 20-year parole eligibility act. Details of this act are given in Section I of the Appendix, page 129.

[4] Of the total number of inmates who were convicted of robbery, 174 (42.4%) were sentenced under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975, a description of which is contained in Section I of the Appendix, page 129.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 13

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984

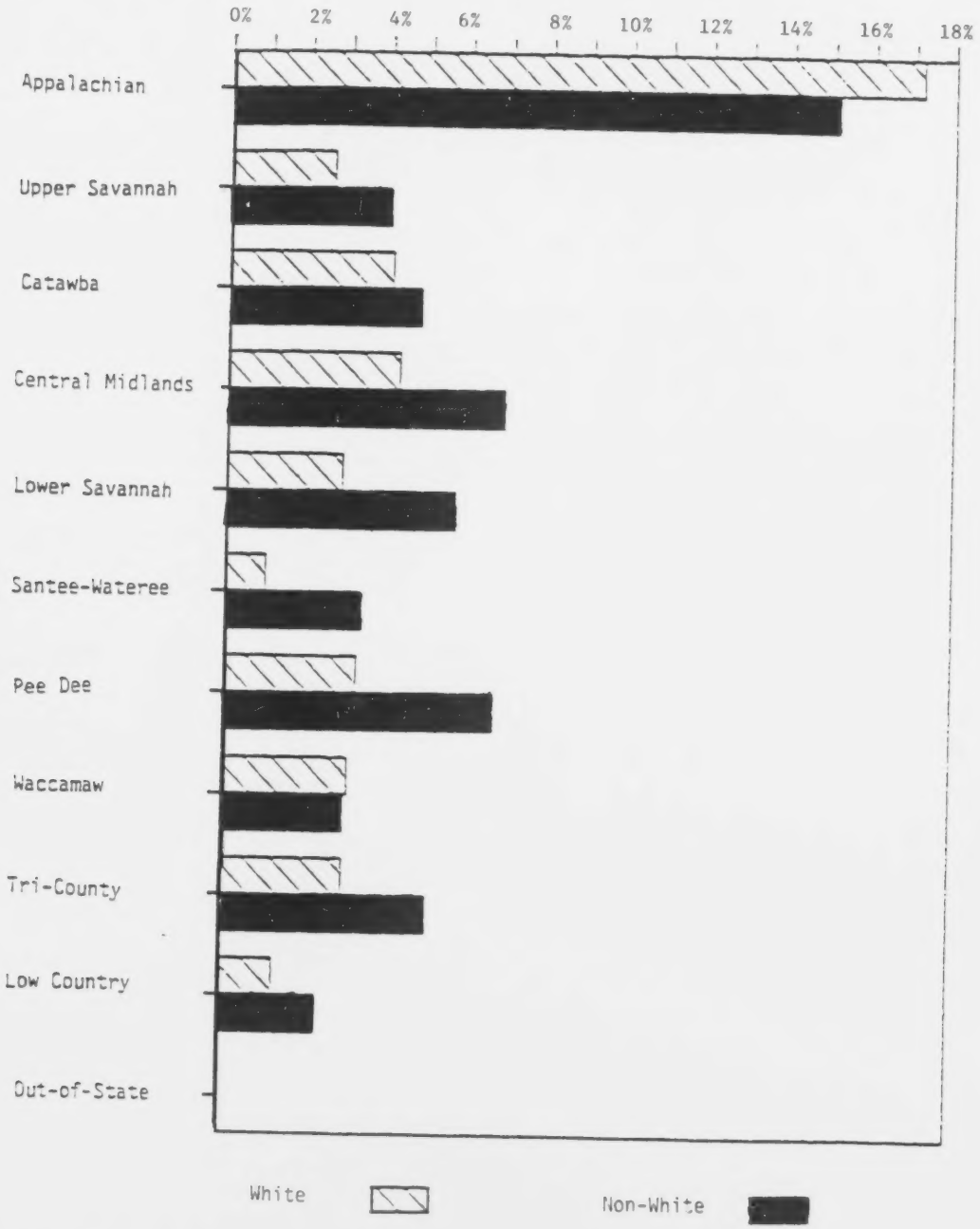


FIGURE 14

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984

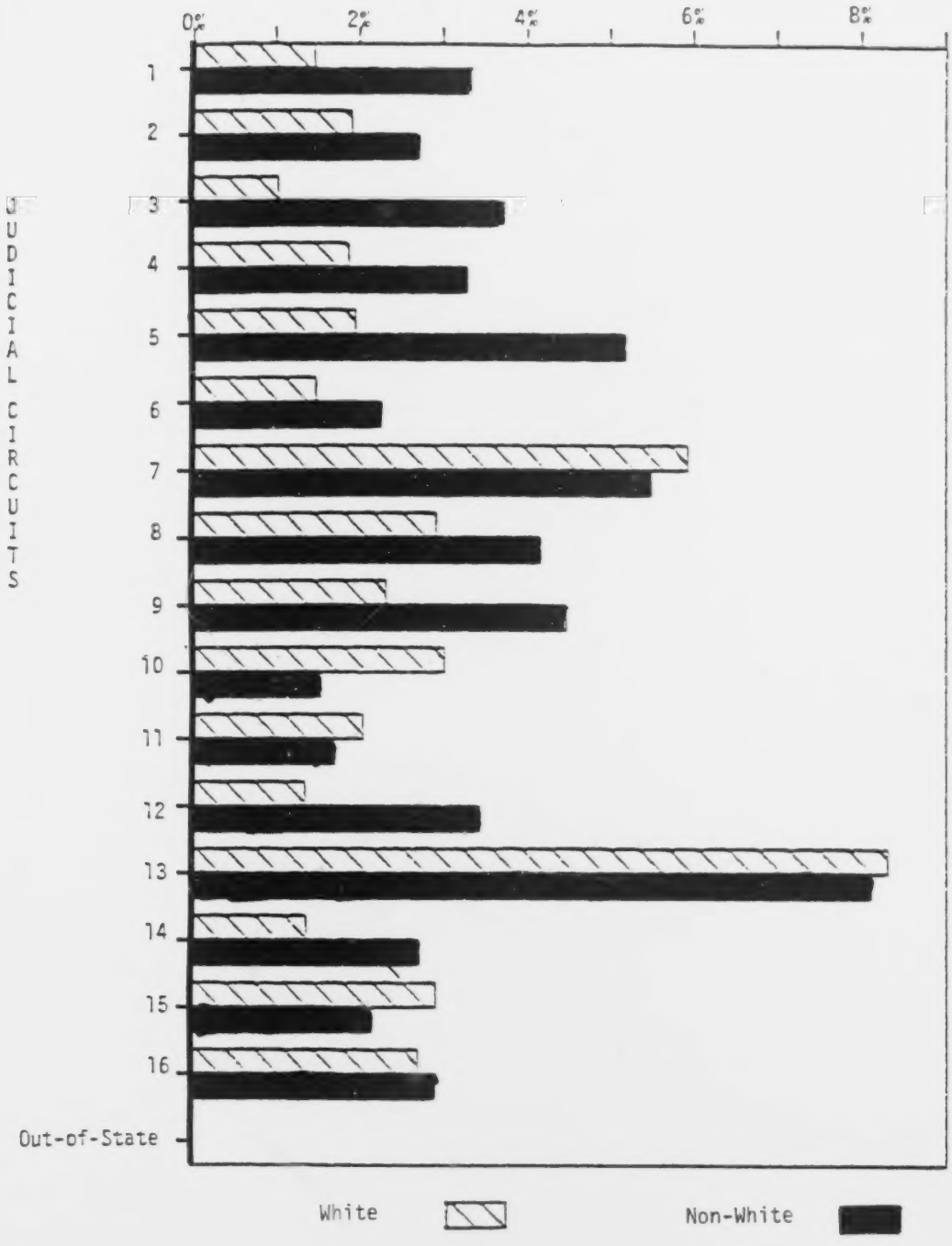


FIGURE 15

RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

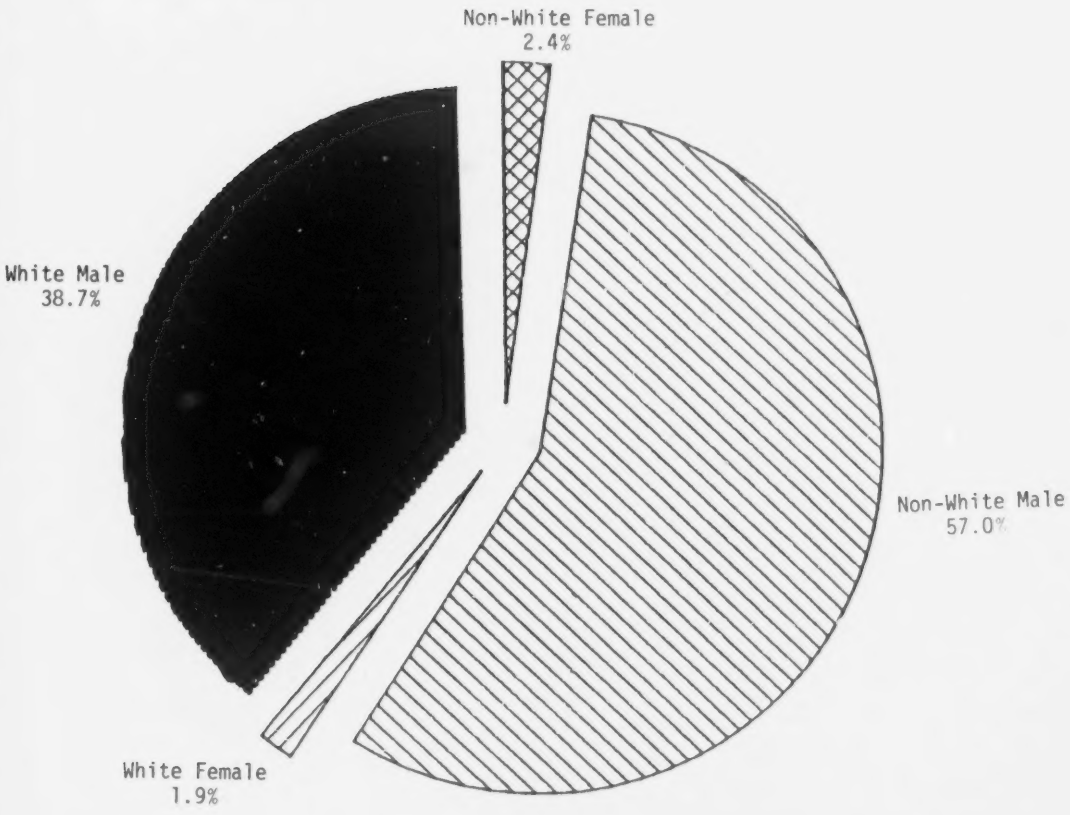


TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS[1] OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983-JUNE 30, 1984)

Planning Districts[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
I. Appalachian	990	40.0	856	25.8	80	44.0	82	34.3	2,008	32.2
II. Upper Savannah	159	6.4	238	7.2	5	2.7	13	5.4	415	6.7
III. Catawba	240	9.7	273	8.2	15	8.2	25	10.5	553	8.9
IV. Central Midlands	246	9.9	392	11.8	19	10.4	35	14.6	692	11.1
V. Lower Savannah	156	6.3	333	10.1	23	12.6	24	10.0	536	8.6
VI. Santee-Wateree	64	2.6	204	6.2	1	0.5	6	2.5	275	4.4
VII. Pee Dee	195	7.9	399	12.0	9	4.9	19	7.9	622	10.0
VIII. Waccamaw	177	7.2	181	5.5	15	8.2	7	2.9	380	6.1
IX. Tri-County	174	7.0	300	9.1	9	4.9	17	7.1	500	8.1
X. Low Country	74	3.0	136	4.1	5	2.7	11	4.6	226	3.6
Out-of-State	0	0.0	1	0.0*	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.0*
TOTAL	2,475	100.0	3,313	100.0	182	99.6	239	99.8	6,209	99.8

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Section F of the Appendix, page 124.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1.

TABLE 13

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS[1] OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983-JUNE 30, 1984)

Judicial Circuits	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
1	81	3.3	188	5.7	10	5.5	17	7.1	296	4.8
2	103	4.4	157	4.7	16	8.8	10	4.2	286	4.6
3	60	2.4	222	6.7	4	2.2	5	2.1	291	4.7
4	111	4.5	195	5.9	6	3.3	9	3.8	321	5.2
5	111	4.5	295	8.9	11	6.0	27	11.3	444	7.2
6	87	3.5	129	3.9	6	3.3	12	5.0	234	3.8
7	347	14.0	316	9.5	22	12.1	25	10.5	710	11.4
8	175	7.1	245	7.4	7	3.8	14	5.9	441	7.1
9	139	5.6	264	8.0	6	3.3	14	5.9	423	6.8
10	173	7.0	90	2.7	15	8.2	7	2.9	285	4.6
11	122	4.9	101	3.0	6	3.3	6	2.5	235	3.8
12	82	3.3	204	6.2	3	1.6	10	4.2	299	4.8
13	473	19.1	454	13.7	43	23.6	50	20.9	1,020	16.4
14	81	3.3	158	4.8	5	2.7	11	4.6	255	4.1
15	170	6.9	128	3.9	12	6.6	7	2.9	317	5.1
16	160	6.5	166	5.0	9	4.9	15	6.3	350	5.6
Out-of-State	0	0.0	1	0.0*	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.0*
TOTAL	2,475	100.3	3,313	100.0	182	99.7	239	100.1	6,209	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Section G of the Appendix, page 125.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,* AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

	Male				Female						
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White		Total		
Committing County	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
APPALACHIAN REGION	1,855	49.3	1,918	34.5	95	50.3	87	37.3	3,955	40.6	—
Abbeville	19	0.5	40	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.4	60	0.6	37
Anderson	206	5.5	120	2.2	13	6.9	4	1.7	343	3.5	8
Cherokee	98	2.6	80	1.4	3	1.6	3	1.3	184	1.9	16
Edgefield	9	0.2	54	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	63	0.6	36
Greenville	507	13.5	599	10.8	28	14.8	31	13.3	1,165	12.0	1
Greenwood	61	1.6	146	2.6	4	2.1	3	1.3	214	2.2	13
Laurens	71	1.9	69	1.2	3	1.6	3	1.3	146	1.5	20
McCormick	4	0.1	15	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	20	0.2	46
Oconee	93	2.5	25	0.5	3	1.6	1	0.4	122	1.3	24
Pickens	145	3.9	52	0.9	7	3.7	2	0.9	206	2.1	14
Saluda	13	0.4	24	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	0.4	44
Spartanburg	420	11.2	438	7.9	22	11.6	21	9.0	901	9.3	2
Union	56	1.5	54	1.0	2	1.1	3	1.3	115	1.2	26
York	153	4.1	202	3.6	10	5.3	14	6.0	379	3.9	6
MIDLANDS CORR. REGION	845	22.5	1,753	31.6	50	26.5	92	39.5	2,740	28.1	—
Aiken	123	3.3	148	2.7	11	5.8	10	4.3	292	3.0	9
Allendale	9	0.2	48	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.9	59	0.6	39
Bamberg	20	0.5	48	0.9	1	0.5	2	0.9	71	0.7	34
Barnwell	14	0.4	44	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.9	60	0.6	37
Calhoun	4	0.1	32	0.6	2	1.1	0	0.0	38	0.4	43
Chester	38	1.0	79	1.4	1	0.5	3	1.3	121	1.2	25
Clarendon	13	0.3	54	1.0	1	0.5	3	1.3	71	0.7	34
Fairfield	17	0.5	38	0.7	0	0.0	4	1.7	59	0.6	39
Kershaw	30	0.8	63	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.4	94	1.0	31
Lancaster	80	2.1	84	1.5	5	2.6	5	2.1	174	1.8	17
Lee	12	0.3	33	0.6	4	2.1	1	0.4	50	0.5	41
Lexington	132	3.5	94	1.7	8	4.2	8	3.4	242	2.5	11
Newberry	41	1.1	94	1.7	2	1.1	4	1.7	141	1.4	23

TABLE 15

TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,* AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Immigration	0	1	0	0	1	0.0**	33
Homicide	562	867	55	71	1,555	7.7	4
Kidnapping	61	65	3	1	130	0.6	20
Sexual Assault	261	446	4	0	711	3.5	10
Robbery	742	1,814	24	36	2,616	12.9	2
Assault	505	912	10	42	1,469	7.2	6
Arson	87	46	1	2	136	0.7	18
Extortion	4	6	0	0	10	0.1	26
Burglary	810	1,273	8	3	2,094	10.3	3
Larceny	1,972	2,538	48	81	4,639	22.8	1
Stolen Vehicle	363	366	3	4	736	3.6	9
Forgery and Counterfeiting	259	304	45	43	651	3.2	11
Fraudulent Activities	307	203	86	45	641	3.2	12
Embezzlement	1	0	1	0	2	0.0**	30
Stolen Property	132	274	4	5	415	2.0	13
Damage to Property	100	69	1	0	170	0.8	17
Dangerous Drugs	661	779	45	35	1,520	7.5	5
Sex Offenses	146	146	0	0	292	1.4	15
Obscene Materials	7	1	0	0	8	0.0**	28
Family Offenses	62	69	1	0	132	0.7	19
Gambling	0	1	0	0	1	0.0**	33
Commercialized Sex Offenses	1	0	1	1	3	0.0**	29
Liquor	2	8	0	0	10	0.1	26
Drunkenness	17	18	0	0	35	0.2	24
Obstructing the Police	69	144	1	9	223	1.1	16
Flight/Escape	516	301	9	8	834	4.1	7
Obstructing Justice	25	17	3	0	45	0.2	21

FIGURE 17

OFFENSES OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

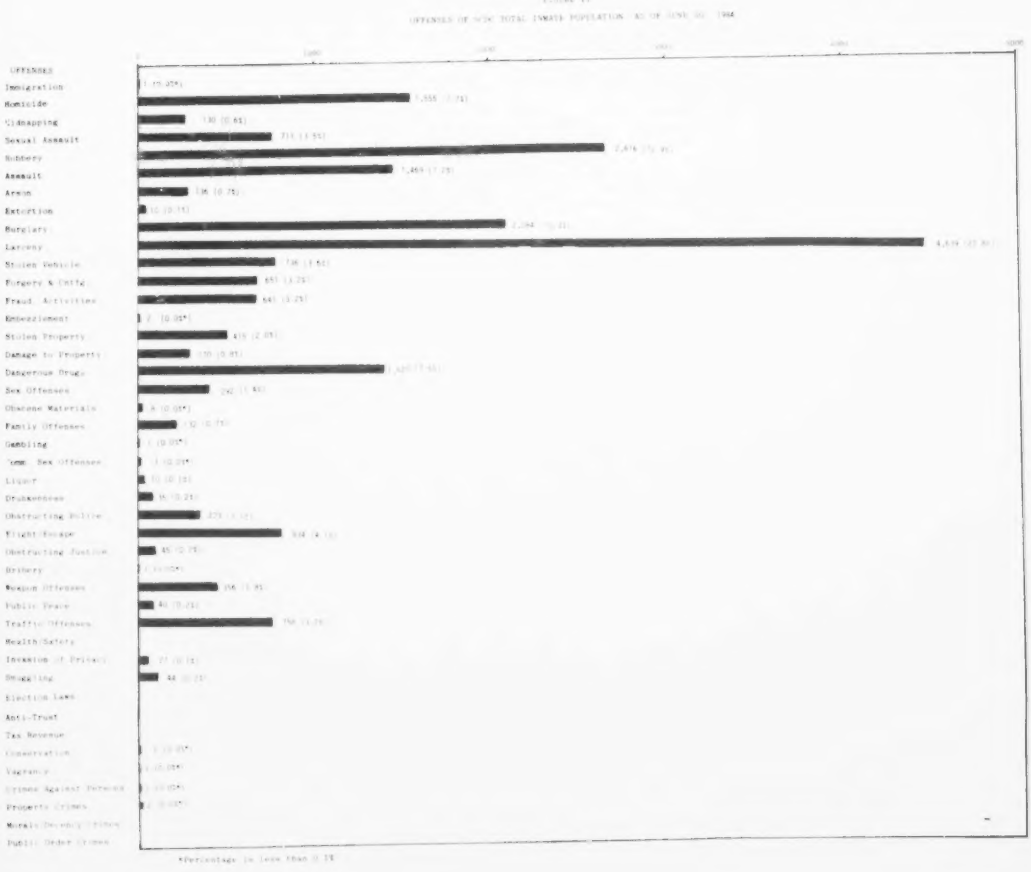


TABLE 16 (Continued)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,° AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Obstructing Justice	3	4	1	0	8	0.1	23
Bribery	1	0	0	0	1	0.0°°	30
Weapon Offenses	22	19	0	1	42	0.4	19
Public Peace	4	4	0	0	8	0.1	23
Traffic Offenses	137	92	6	1	236	2.4	9
Invasion of Privacy	12	1	0	0	13	0.1	21
Smuggling	3	0	0	1	4	0.0°°	26
Conservation	0	1	0	0	1	0.0°°	30
Vagrancy	1	0	0	0	1	0.0°°	30
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Property Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Public Order Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Miscellaneous Crimes	1	1	0	0	2	0.0°°	27
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	3,761	5,553	189	233	9,736	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 126.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] Of the total number of inmates sentenced for homicide, 322 (22.6%) were under the mandatory 20-year parole eligibility act. Details of this act are given in Section I of the Appendix, page 129.

[4] Of the total number of inmates who were convicted of robbery, 1,321 (82.0%) were sentenced under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975, a description of which is contained in Section I of the Appendix, page 129.

° The total inmate population excludes 986 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction and included in budgetary considerations.

°° Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 14 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,° AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

Committing County	Male				Female						
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White		Total		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Orangeburg	62	1.6	160	2.9	4	2.1	13	5.6	239	2.5	12
Richland	177	4.7	561	10.1	10	5.3	30	12.9	778	8.0	3
Sumter	73	1.9	173	3.1	1	0.5	4	1.7	251	2.6	10
COASTAL CORR. REGION	1,058	28.1	1,880	33.9	43	22.8	54	23.2	3,035	31.2	—
Beaufort	61	1.6	102	1.8	4	2.1	3	1.3	170	1.7	18
Berkeley	91	2.4	61	1.1	3	1.6	0	0.0	155	1.6	19
Charleston	197	5.2	539	9.7	9	4.8	17	7.3	762	7.8	4
Chesterfield	26	0.7	77	1.4	5	2.6	2	0.9	110	1.1	29
Colleton	25	0.7	61	1.1	1	0.5	2	0.9	89	0.9	33
Darlington	62	1.6	126	2.3	1	0.5	1	0.4	190	2.0	15
Dillon	48	1.3	46	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.9	96	1.0	30
Dorchester	69	1.8	69	1.2	2	1.1	2	0.9	142	1.5	22
Florence	100	2.7	241	4.3	2	1.1	10	4.3	353	3.6	7
Georgetown	26	0.7	84	1.5	4	2.1	1	0.4	115	1.2	26
Hampton	5	0.1	30	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.9	37	0.4	44
Horry	240	6.4	170	3.1	4	2.1	5	2.1	419	4.3	5
Jasper	21	0.6	26	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	48	0.5	42
Marion	40	1.1	97	1.7	2	1.1	5	2.1	144	1.5	21
Marlboro	38	1.0	72	1.3	3	1.6	1	0.4	114	1.2	28
Williamsburg	9	0.2	79	1.4	3	1.6	0	0.0	91	0.9	32
OUT-OF-STATE	3	0.1	2	0.0°°	1	0.5	0	0.0	6	0.1	—
TOTAL	3,761	100.0	5,553	100.0	189	100.1	233	100.0	9,736	100.0	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

° The total inmate population excludes 986 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

°° Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 16

COMMITTING COUNTIES AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

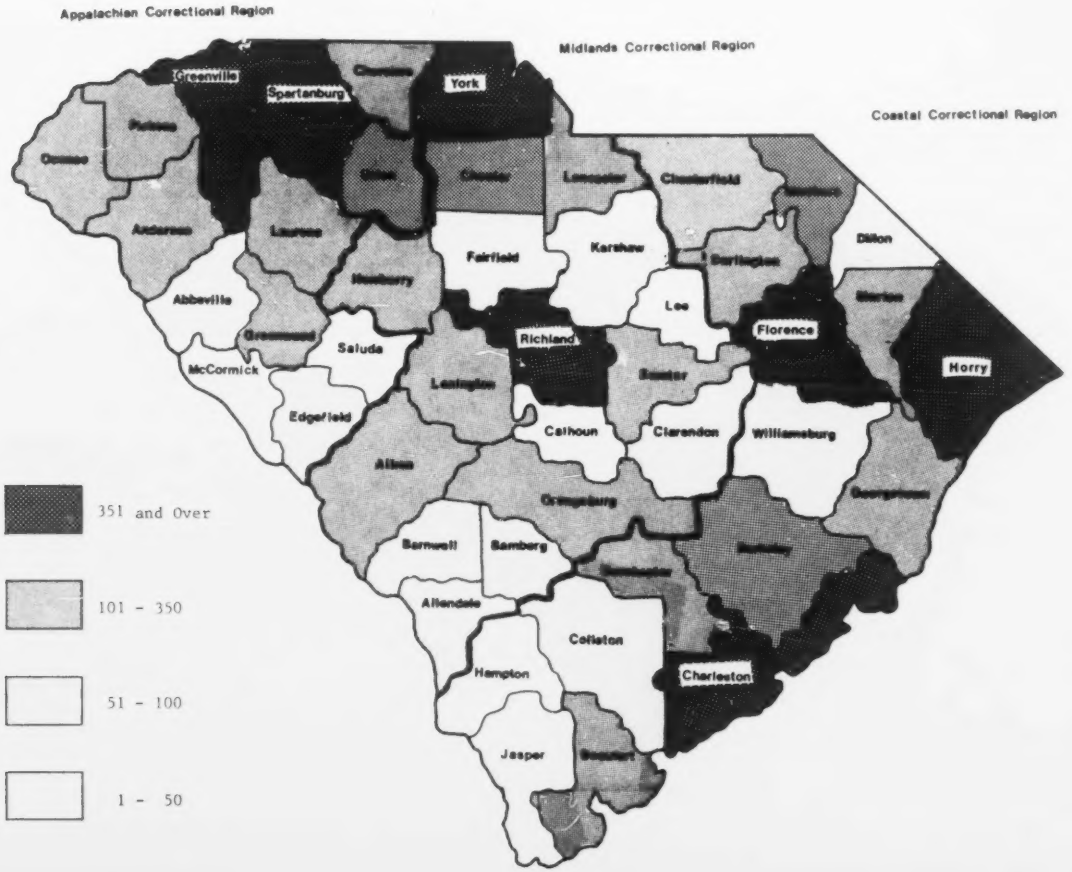


TABLE 15 (Continued)

TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,° AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Bribery	0	1	0	0	1	0.0°°	33
Weapon Offenses	140	210	2	4	356	1.8	14
Public Peace	21	16	1	2	40	0.2	23
Traffic Offenses	442	300	13	3	758	3.7	8
Invasion of Privacy	20	7	0	0	27	0.1	25
Smuggling	20	22	0	2	44	0.2	22
Conservation	1	1	0	0	2	0.0°°	30
Vagrancy	1	0	0	0	1	0.0°°	33
Crimes Against Persons	0	1	0	0	1	0.0°°	33
Property Crimes	0	2	0	0	2	0.0°°	30
Public Order Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Miscellaneous Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	8,317	11,228	369	397	20,311	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	3,761	5,553	189	233	9,736	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 126.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

° The total inmate population excludes 986 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction and included in budgetary considerations.

°° Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 16

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,* AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Homicide[3]	507	793	52	71	1,423	14.6	3
Kidnapping	49	56	2	1	108	1.1	14
Sexual Assault	192	335	1	0	528	5.4	7
Robbery[4]	454	1,119	17	20	1,610	16.5	2
Assault	232	407	4	32	675	6.9	6
Arson	39	24	1	0	64	0.7	16
Extortion	1	4	0	0	5	0.1	25
Burglary	320	531	3	2	856	8.8	4
Larceny	868	1,123	31	46	2,068	21.2	1
Stolen Vehicle	135	138	2	2	277	2.8	8
Forgery and Counterfeiting	74	113	20	17	224	2.3	10
Fraudulent Activities	121	65	25	13	224	2.3	10
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	1	0.0**	30
Stolen Property	44	123	2	1	170	1.7	13
Damage to Property	39	24	1	0	64	0.6	16
Dangerous Drugs	318	371	20	22	731	7.5	5
Sex Offenses	104	111	0	0	215	2.2	12
Obscene Materials	1	1	0	0	2	0.0**	27
Family Offenses	40	44	1	0	85	0.9	15
Gambling	0	1	0	0	1	0.0**	30
Commercialized Sex Offenses	1	0	0	1	2	0.0**	27
Liquor	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Drunkenness	8	3	0	0	11	0.1	22
Obstructing the Police	18	40	0	1	59	0.6	18
Flight/Escape	11	5	0	1	17	0.2	20

FIGURE 18

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

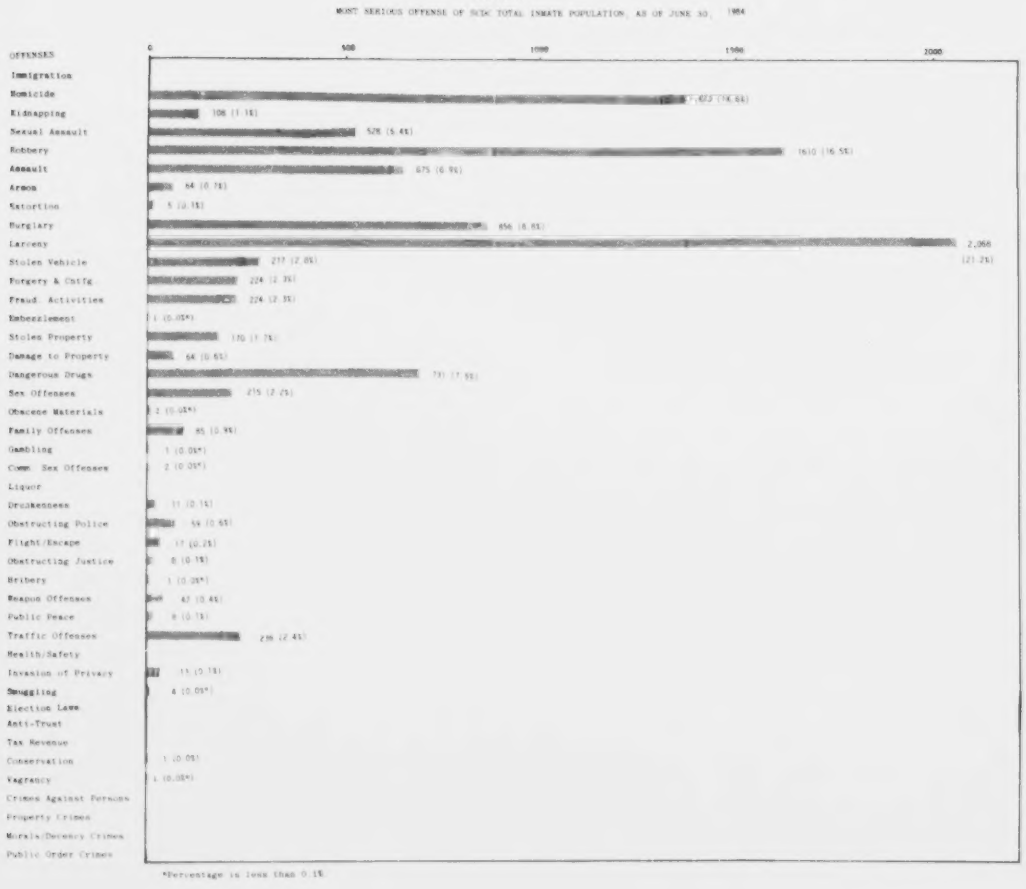


FIGURE 19

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

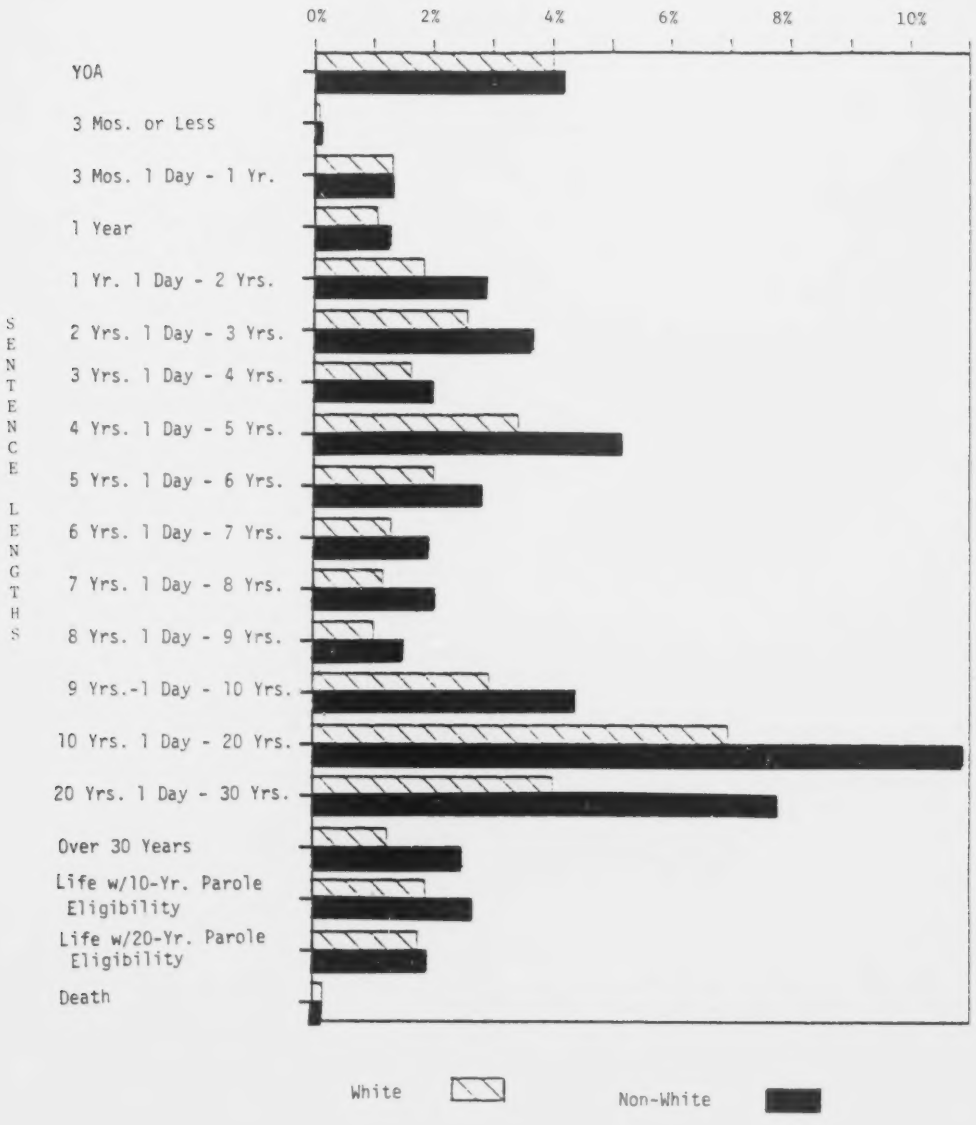

0%
2%
4%
6%
8%
10%
SENTENCE LENGTHS
YOA
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Yr.
1 Year
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs.-1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Years
Life w/10-Yr. Parole Eligibility
Life w/20-Yr. Parole Eligibility
Death
White
Non-White

FIGURE 20

AGE GROUPS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

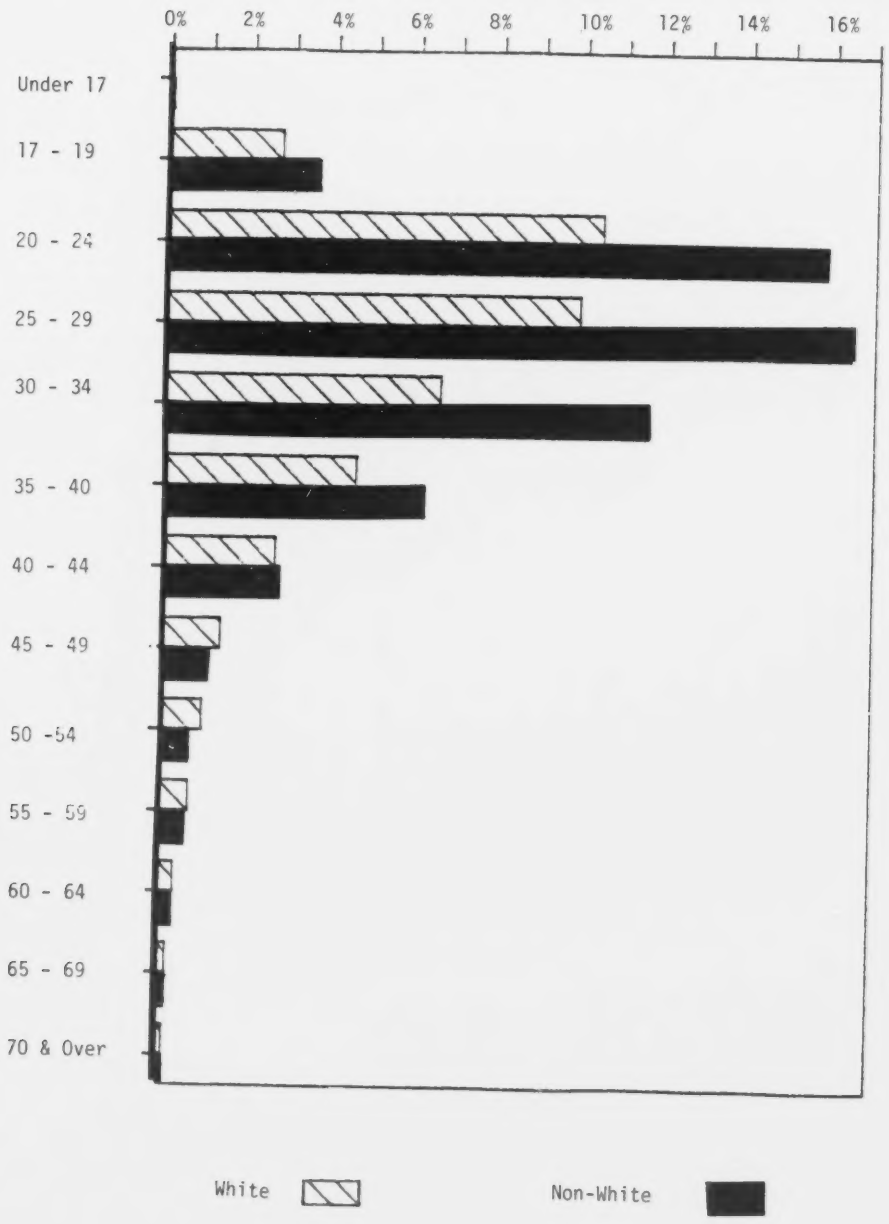


FIGURE 21

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

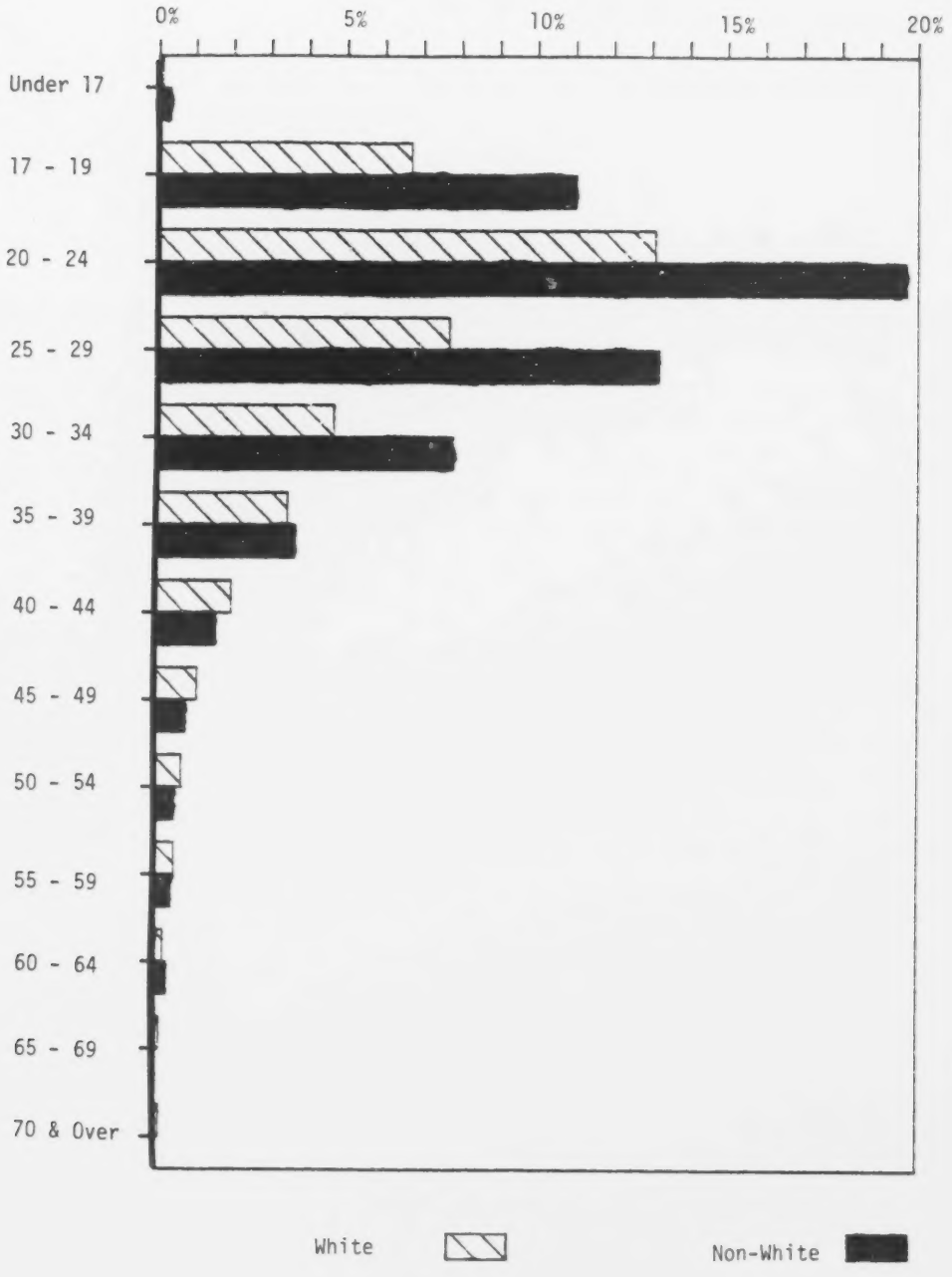


TABLE 17

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,° AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
Sentence Length	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
YOA	370	9.8	397	7.1	20	10.6	12	5.2	799	8.2
3 Months or Less	8	0.2	11	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	20	0.2
3 Months 1 Day-1 Year	116	3.1	116	2.1	13	6.9	11	4.7	256	2.6
1 Year	97	2.6	112	2.0	7	3.7	14	6.0	230	2.4
1 Year 1 Day-2 Years	160	4.3	263	4.7	20	10.6	20	8.6	463	4.8
2 Years 1 Day-3 Years	230	6.1	334	6.0	21	11.1	25	10.7	610	6.3
3 Years 1 Day-4 Years	152	4.0	186	3.4	8	4.2	10	4.3	356	3.7
4 Years 1 Day-5 Years	314	8.3	483	8.7	20	10.6	22	9.4	839	8.6
5 Years 1 Day-6 Years	192	5.1	265	4.8	5	2.6	11	4.7	473	4.9
6 Years 1 Day-7 Years	121	3.2	182	3.3	7	3.7	7	3.0	317	3.3
7 Years 1 Day-8 Years	111	3.0	191	3.4	4	2.1	8	3.4	314	3.2
8 Years 1 Day-9 Years	96	2.6	145	2.6	4	2.1	3	1.3	248	2.5
9 Years 1 Day-10 Years	280	7.4	412	7.4	8	4.2	17	7.3	717	7.4
10 Years 1 Day-20 Years	659	17.5	1,019	18.4	19	10.1	41	17.4	1,738	17.8
20 Years 1 Day-30 Years	382	10.2	747	13.4	10	5.3	12	5.2	1,151	11.8
Over 30 Years	121	3.2	245	4.4	2	1.1	0	0.0	368	3.8
Life w/10-Yr. Parole Elig.	178	4.7	254	4.6	6	3.2	7	3.0	445	4.6
Life w/20-Yr. Parole Elig.	157	4.2	175	3.2	15	7.9	12	5.2	359	3.7
Death	17	0.5	16	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	0.3
TOTAL	3,761	100.0	5,553	100.0	189	100.0	233	99.8	9,736	100.1
Average Sentence Length[2]	12 yrs. 2 mos.		13 yrs. 2 mos.		7 yrs. 7 mos.		7 yrs. 9 mos.		12 yrs. 7 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage does not equal 100% due to rounding.

[2] This average does not include life, death and YOA sentences.

° The total inmate population excludes 986 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

TABLE 18

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION,* AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
Age[1]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
Under 17	1	0.0**	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
17-19	248	6.6	347	6.2	15	7.9	4	1.7	614	6.3
20-24	969	25.8	1,480	26.7	48	25.4	61	26.2	2,558	26.3
25-29	931	24.8	1,540	27.7	34	18.0	58	24.9	2,563	26.3
30-34	612	16.3	1,084	19.5	29	15.3	46	19.7	1,771	18.2
35-39	420	11.2	575	10.4	27	14.3	32	13.7	1,054	10.8
40-44	246	6.5	260	4.7	15	7.9	10	4.3	531	5.5
45-49	128	3.4	95	1.7	7	3.7	10	4.3	240	2.5
50-54	84	2.2	60	1.1	9	4.8	5	2.1	158	1.6
55-59	62	1.6	52	0.9	3	1.6	4	1.7	121	1.2
60-64	32	0.9	27	0.5	1	0.5	2	0.9	62	0.6
65-69	17	0.5	16	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	34	0.3
70 & Over	11	0.3	12	0.2	1	0.5	0	0.0	24	0.2
TOTAL	3,761	100.1	5,553	100.0	189	99.9	233	99.9	9,736	99.9
Special Age Groupings										
17	33		42		0		0		75	
18 and Over	3,727		5,506		189		233		9,655	
21 and Over	3,324		4,972		166		220		8,682	
24 and Under	1,218		1,832		63		65		3,178	
62 and Over	48		47		2		3		100	
65 and Over	28		28		1		1		58	
Average Age	30 Years		29 Years		31 Years		31 Years		30 Years	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] This distribution reflects the age of inmates as of June 30, 1984.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* The total inmate population excludes 986 YOA Parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

** Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 19

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,° AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

	Male				Female					
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White		Total	
Age	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
Under 17	17	0.5	27	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	45	0.5
17-19	622	16.5	1,051	18.9	27	14.3	18	7.7	1,718	17.6
20-24	1,228	32.7	1,850	33.3	52	27.5	72	30.9	3,202	32.9
25-29	729	19.4	1,240	22.3	23	12.2	50	21.5	2,042	21.0
30-34	421	11.2	713	12.8	33	17.5	45	19.3	1,212	12.4
35-39	315	8.4	333	6.0	26	13.8	24	10.3	698	7.2
40-44	183	4.9	152	2.7	10	5.3	8	3.4	353	3.6
45-49	99	2.6	74	1.3	8	4.2	6	2.6	187	1.9
50-54	64	1.7	46	0.8	5	2.6	2	0.9	117	1.2
55-59	46	1.2	32	0.6	3	1.6	4	1.7	85	0.9
60-64	16	0.4	23	0.4	1	0.5	2	0.9	42	0.4
65-69	14	0.4	8	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.4	23	0.2
70 & Over	7	0.2	4	0.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	12	0.1
TOTAL	3,761	100.1	5,553	99.8	189	100.0	233	100.0	9,736	99.9
Special Age Groupings										
17	132		228		6		2		368	
18 and Over	3,612		5,298		183		230		9,323	
21 and Over	2,843		4,076		156		201		7,276	
24 and Under	1,867		2,928		79		91		4,965	
62 and Over	29		23		1		2		55	
65 and Over	21		12		1		1		35	
Average Age	28 Years		26 Years		50 Years		29 Years		27 Years	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

° The total inmate population excludes 986 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

FIGURE 22

CUSTODY GRADES OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

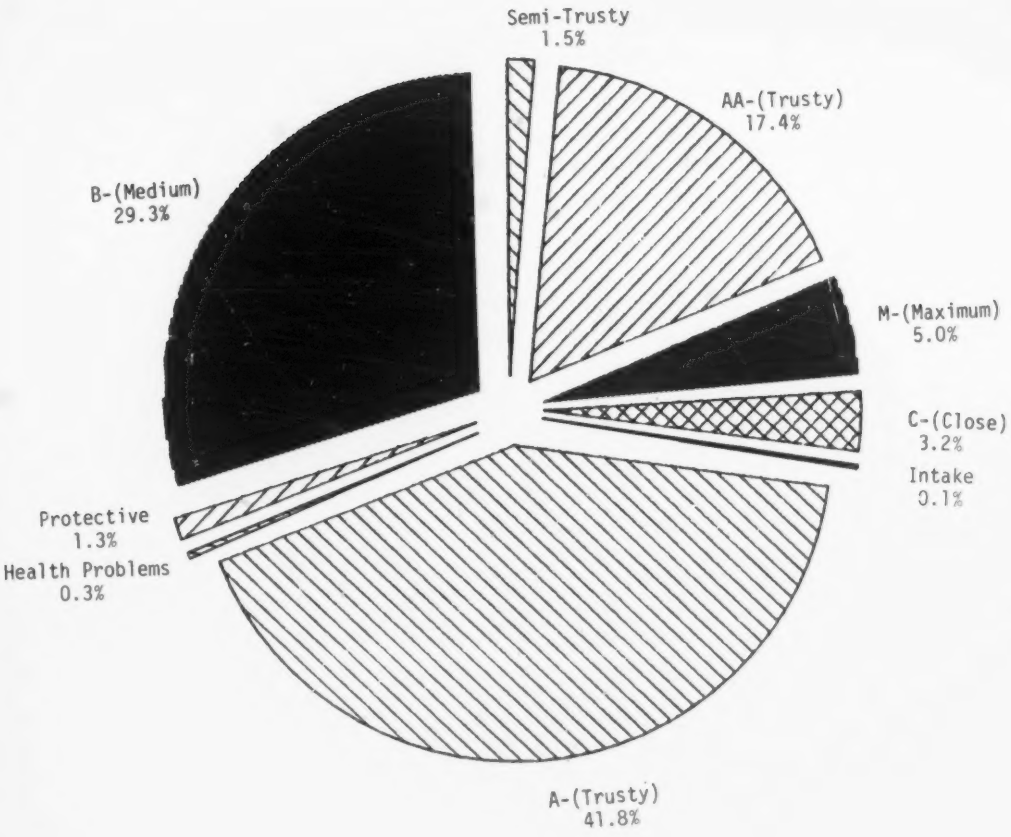


FIGURE 23

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

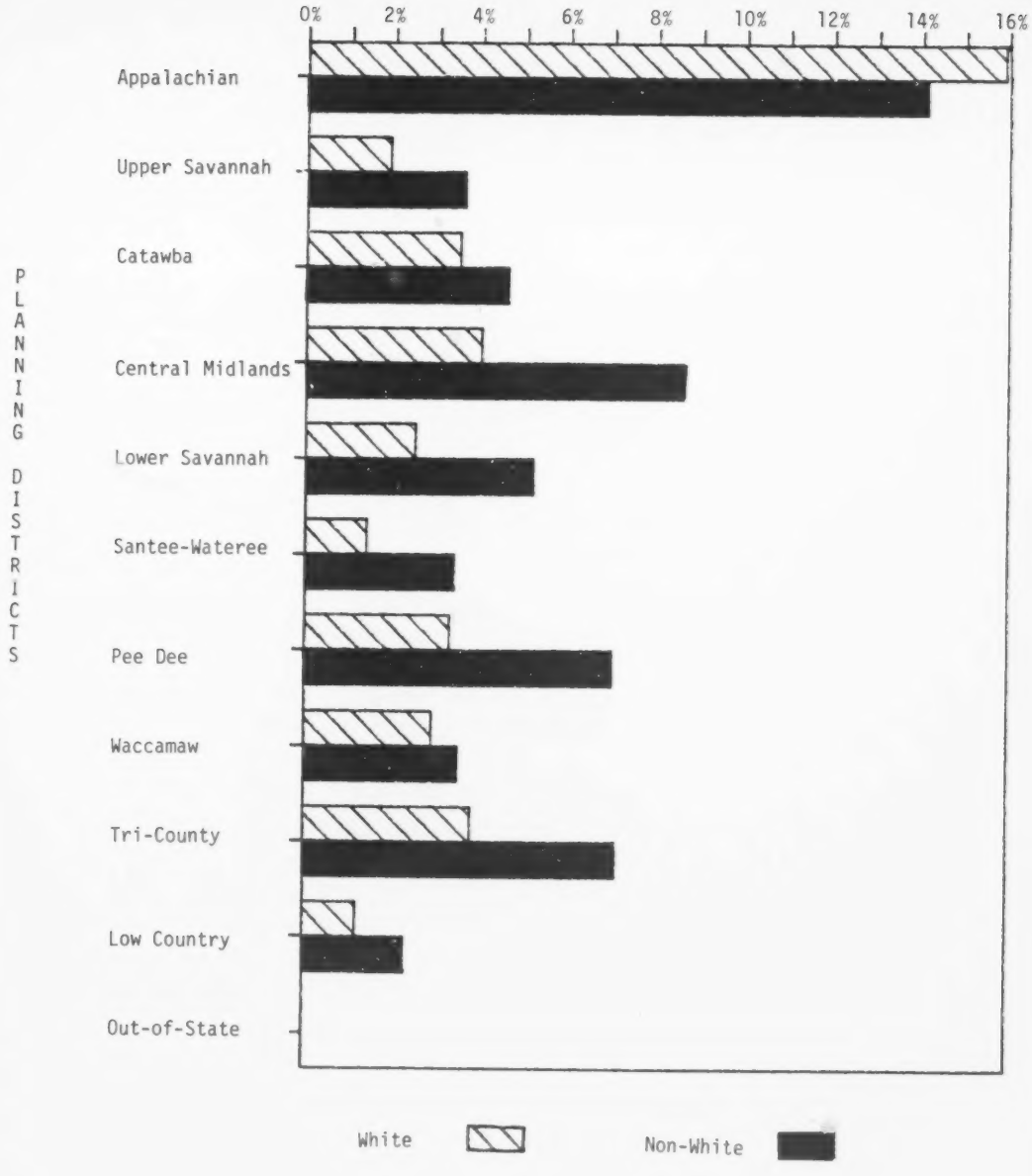


FIGURE 24

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

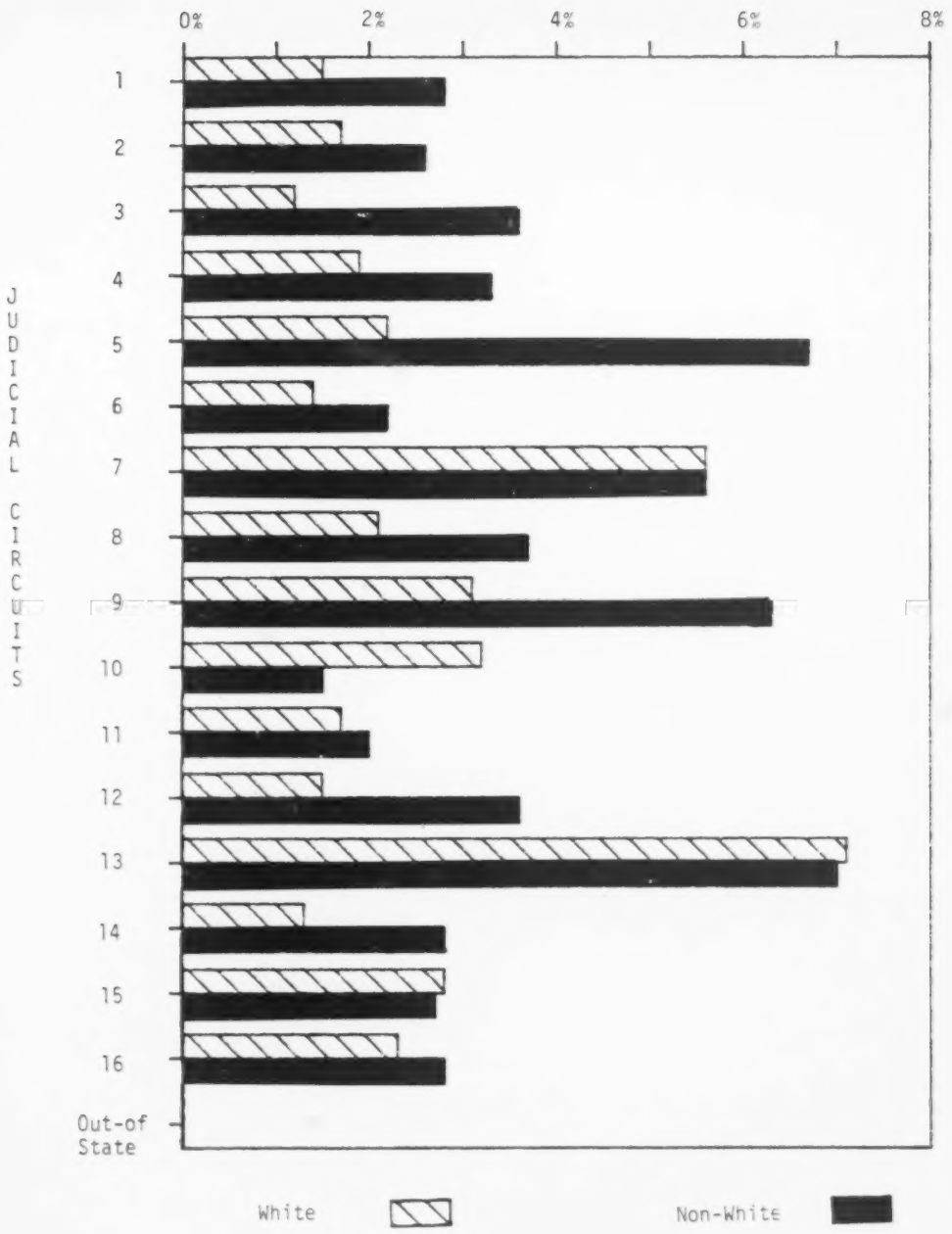


TABLE 20

CUSTODY GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING CORRECTIONAL REGION, RACE AND SEX OF SCDC TOTAL INMATES POPULATION*, AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

	Male				Female					
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White		Total	
Custody Grade	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Appalachian Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	230	14.0	222	13.4	28	34.1	17	24.6	497	14.4
A Trusty	753	45.7	856	51.5	20	24.4	24	34.8	1,653	47.8
B Medium	438	26.6	433	26.1	23	28.0	22	31.9	916	26.5
C Close	62	3.8	31	1.9	9	11.0	6	8.7	108	3.1
M Maximum	106	6.4	96	5.8	1	1.2	0	0.0	203	5.9
Intake	2	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Protective	38	2.3	10	0.6	1	1.2	0	0.0	49	1.4
Semi-Trusty	10	0.6	10	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.6
Health Problems	7	0.4	2	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0	9	0.3
TOTAL	1,646	99.9	1,661	100.1	82	99.9	69	100.0	3,458	100.1
Midlands Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	197	18.7	371	18.4	21	33.9	36	32.7	625	19.3
A Trusty	411	39.0	805	40.0	20	32.3	28	25.5	1,264	39.0
B Medium	292	27.7	615	30.6	17	27.4	34	30.9	958	29.6
C Close	38	3.6	58	2.9	4	6.5	10	9.1	110	3.4
M Maximum	56	5.3	99	4.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	156	4.8
Intake	2	0.2	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.2
Protective	19	1.8	18	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	38	1.2
Semi-Trusty	30	2.8	38	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	2.1
Health Problems	10	0.9	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.4
TOTAL	1,055	100.0	2,010	99.9	62	100.1	110	100.0	3,237	100.0
Coastal Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	217	20.5	327	17.4	12	27.3	15	27.8	571	18.8
A Trusty	389	36.8	723	38.5	13	29.5	22	40.7	1,147	37.8
B Medium	312	29.5	635	33.8	10	22.7	14	25.9	971	32.0
C Close	38	3.6	51	2.7	7	15.9	1	1.9	97	3.2
M Maximum	43	4.1	87	4.6	0	0.0	1	1.9	131	4.3
Intake	2	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Protective	24	2.3	14	0.7	2	4.5	1	1.9	41	1.4
Semi-Trusty	24	2.3	38	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	2.0
Health Problems	8	0.8	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.4
TOTAL	1,057	100.1	1,880	100.0	44	99.9	54	100.1	3,035	100.0

TABLE 20 (Continued)

CUSTODY GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING CORRECTIONAL REGION, RACE AND SEX OF SCDC TOTAL INMATES POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
Custody Grade	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Out-of-State										
AA Trusty	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
A Trusty	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
B Medium	1	33.3	2	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	4	66.7
C Close	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
M Maximum	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Intake	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Protective	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Semi-Trusty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Health Problems	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	3	99.9	2	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.1
SCDC Total										
AA Trusty	645	17.1	920	16.6	61	32.3	68	29.2	1,694	17.4
A Trusty	1,554	41.3	2,384	42.9	53	28.0	74	31.8	4,065	41.8
B Medium	1,043	27.7	1,685	30.3	51	27.0	70	30.0	2,849	29.3
C Close	138	3.7	140	2.5	20	10.6	17	7.3	315	3.2
M Maximum	205	5.5	282	5.1	1	0.5	2	0.9	490	5.0
Intake	6	0.2	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.1
Protective	81	2.2	42	0.8	3	1.6	2	0.9	128	1.3
Semi-Trusty	64	1.7	86	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	150	1.5
Health Problems	25	0.7	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	0.3
TOTAL	3,761	100.1	5,553	99.9	189	100.0	233	100.1	9,736	99.9

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

° The total inmate population excludes 986 YOA parolees who are under SCDS's jurisdiction and included in budgetary consideration.

TABLE 21

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS[1] OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,° AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

Planning Districts	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
I. Appalachian	1,469	39.1	1,314	23.7	76	40.2	63	27.0	2,922	30.0
II. Upper Savannah	177	4.7	348	6.3	7	3.7	8	3.4	540	5.5
III. Catawba	328	8.7	419	7.5	18	9.5	24	10.3	789	8.1
IV. Central Midlands	367	9.8	787	14.2	20	10.6	46	19.7	1,220	12.5
V. Lower Savannah	232	6.2	480	8.6	18	9.5	29	12.4	759	7.8
VI. Santee-Wateree	128	3.4	323	5.8	6	3.2	9	3.9	466	4.8
VII. Pee Dee	314	8.3	659	11.9	13	6.9	21	9.0	1,007	10.3
VIII. Waccamaw	274	7.3	333	6.0	11	5.8	6	2.6	624	6.4
IX. Tri-County	357	9.5	669	12.0	14	7.4	19	8.2	1,059	10.9
X. Low Country	112	3.0	219	3.9	5	2.6	8	3.4	344	3.5
Out-of-State	3	0.1	2	0.0°°	1	0.5	0	0.0	6	0.1
TOTAL	3,761	100.1	5,553	99.9	189	99.9	233	99.9	9,736	99.9

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Section F of the Appendix, page 124.

[2] Percentage distribution does not equal 100% due to rounding.

° The total inmate population excludes 986 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

°° Percentage is less than 0.1%

TABLE 22

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS[1] OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,° AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

Judicial Circuits	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	135	3.6	261	4.7	8	4.2	15	6.4	419	4.3
2	157	4.2	240	4.3	12	6.3	14	6.0	423	4.3
3	107	2.8	339	6.1	9	4.8	8	3.4	463	4.8
4	174	4.6	321	5.8	9	4.8	6	2.6	510	5.2
5	206	5.5	623	11.2	10	5.3	31	13.3	870	8.9
6	135	3.6	201	3.6	6	3.2	12	5.2	354	3.6
7	519	13.8	518	9.3	25	13.2	25	10.7	1,087	11.2
8	192	5.1	349	6.3	9	4.8	11	4.7	561	5.8
9	288	7.7	601	10.8	12	6.3	17	7.3	918	9.4
10	299	8.0	145	2.6	16	8.5	5	2.1	465	4.8
11	158	4.2	187	3.4	8	4.2	9	3.9	362	3.7
12	140	3.7	337	6.1	4	2.1	15	6.4	496	5.1
13	653	17.4	652	11.7	35	18.5	33	14.2	1,373	14.1
14	121	3.2	267	4.8	5	2.6	10	4.3	403	4.1
15	265	7.0	254	4.6	8	4.2	6	2.6	533	5.5
16	209	5.6	256	4.6	12	6.3	16	6.9	493	5.1
Out-of-State	3	0.1	2	0.0°°	1	0.5	0	0.0	6	0.1
TOTAL	3,761	100.1	5,553	99.9	189	99.8	233	100.0	9,736	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Section G, of the Appendix, page 125.

[2] Percentage distribution does not equal 100% due to rounding.

° The total inmate population exludes 986 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

°° Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 25

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

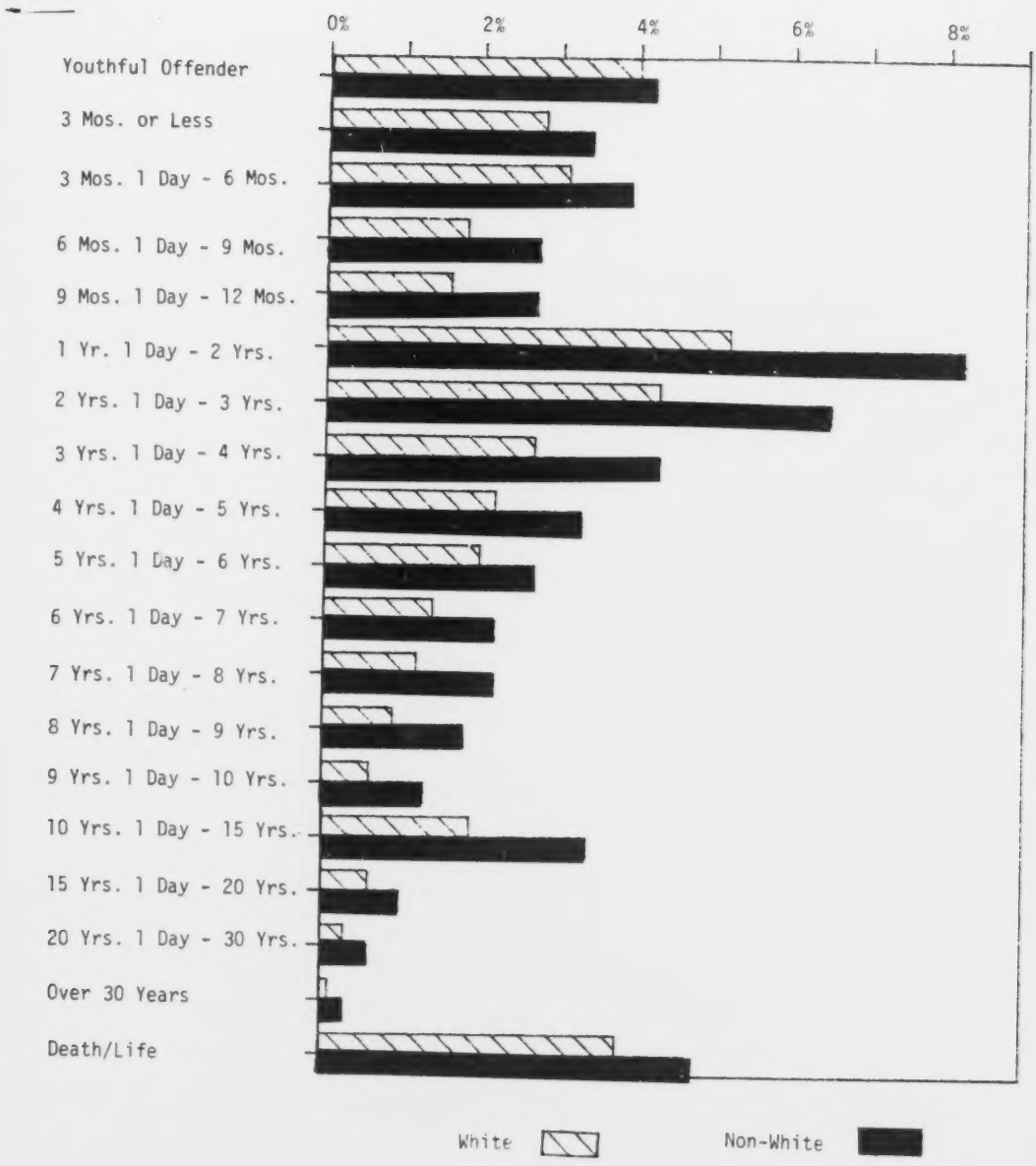

0%
2%
4%
6%
8%
Youthful Offender
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 6 Mos.
6 Mos. 1 Day - 9 Mos.
9 Mos. 1 Day - 12 Mos.
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 15 Yrs.
15 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Years
Death/Life
White
Non-White

FIGURE 26

TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1984

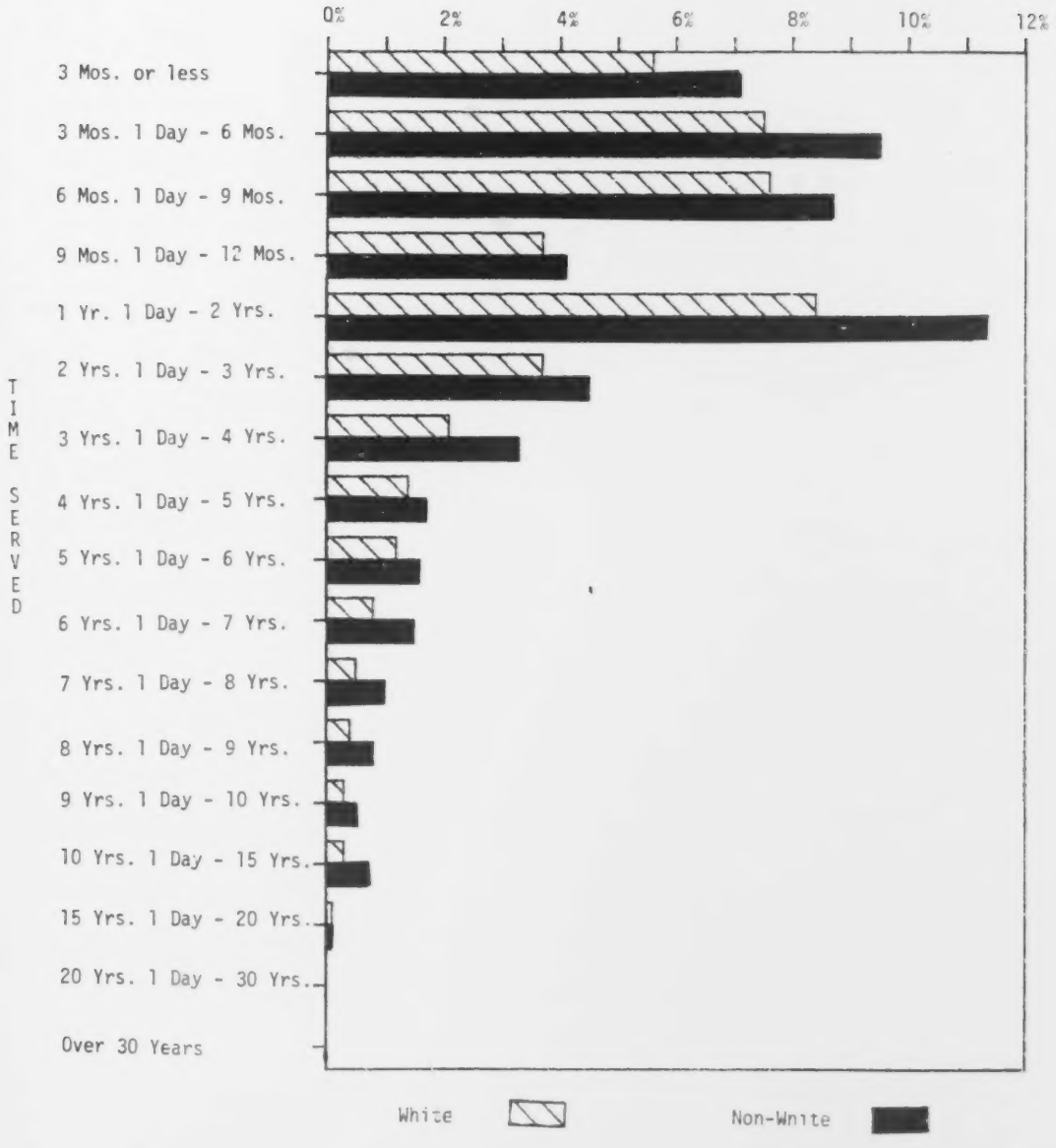

0%
2%
4%
6%
8%
10%
12%
3 Mos. or less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 6 Mos.
6 Mos. 1 Day - 9 Mos.
9 Mos. 1 Day - 12 Mos.
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 15 Yrs.
15 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Years
TIME SERVED
White
Non-White

TABLE 25

DISTRIBUTION BY WORK CREDITS EARNED AND TYPE OF RELEASE OF SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983 TO JUNE 30, 1984)

Work Credits Earned	YOA Parole	Paroled By Probation Parole and Pardon Board	Expiration of Sentence	Other Releases[1]	Placed on Probation	EPA Releases	Total
N/A	914	0	83	5	6	5	1,013
0	0	11	266	178	85	14	554
1-50	0	133	960	42	528	202	1,865
51-100	0	229	340	13	230	16	831
101-150	0	235	194	12	123	4	568
151-200	0	154	139	2	69	2	366
201-250	0	104	79	5	36	3	227
251-300	0	91	48	5	30	1	175
301-350	0	62	36	2	17	0	117
351-400	0	46	27	2	7	0	82
401-450	0	31	21	1	6	0	59
451-500	0	44	18	1	5	1	69
501-550	0	25	11	2	1	0	39
551-Over	0	72	16	1	0	0	89
Total Releases	914	1,237	2,238	271	1,146	248	6,054
Total Work Credits Earned	0	251,837	177,629	4,641	85,070	7,920	527,097
Average Credits Earned Per Inmate Released[2]	0	208.6	83.1	27.5	75.2	32.6	107.8

[1] Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or died.

[2] Inmates with unknown/no data on earned work credits, or did not participate in motivational work programs, and inmates for whom work credits are not applicable are excluded from the computation of these averages.

TABLE 23

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,* AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

Remaining Time[1] To Serve	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
Youthful Offender (indeterminant sentence)	370	9.8	397	7.1	20	10.6	12	5.2	799	8.2
3 months or less	247	6.6	307	5.5	21	11.1	21	9.0	596	6.1
3 months 1 day-6 months	277	7.4	350	6.3	26	13.8	31	13.3	684	7.0
6 months 1 day-9 months	162	4.3	253	4.6	11	5.8	16	6.9	442	4.5
9 months 1 day-12 months	147	3.9	244	4.4	7	3.7	15	6.4	413	4.2
1 year 1 day-2 years	487	12.9	758	13.7	23	12.2	39	16.7	1,307	13.4
2 years 1 day-3 years	401	10.7	617	11.1	21	11.1	13	5.6	1,052	10.8
3 years 1 day-4 years	250	6.6	402	7.2	10	5.3	17	7.3	679	7.0
4 years 1 day-5 years	207	5.5	315	5.7	6	3.2	11	4.7	539	5.5
5 years 1 day-6 years	182	4.8	248	4.5	9	4.8	14	6.0	453	4.7
6 years 1 day-7 years	135	3.6	208	3.7	3	1.6	9	3.9	355	3.6
7 years 1 day-8 years	116	3.1	212	3.8	3	1.6	6	2.6	337	3.5
8 years 1 day-9 years	89	2.4	166	3.0	0	0.0	5	2.1	260	2.7
9 years 1 day-10 years	62	1.6	124	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	186	1.9
10 years 1 day-15 years	182	4.8	331	6.0	5	2.6	3	1.3	521	5.4
15 years 1 day-20 years	58	1.5	91	1.6	1	0.5	2	0.9	152	1.6
20 years 1 day-30 years	29	0.8	62	1.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	92	0.9
Over 30 years	10	0.3	26	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	37	0.4
Death/Life	350	9.3	442	8.0	21	11.1	19	8.2	832	8.5
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES	3,761	99.9	5,553	100.0	189	100.0	233	100.1	9,736	99.9
AVERAGE TIME[3] TO SERVE	4 yrs. 2 mos.		4 yrs. 5 mos.		2 yrs. 10 mos.		2 yrs. 7 mos.		4 yrs. 3 mos.	

[1] Full impact for statutory, meritorious, and work credit as earned have been included; projections as to credits to be accrued have not been made in time remaining calculations.

[2] Percentage distribution does not equal 100% due to rounding.

[3] Excludes youthful offenders and inmates with life and death sentences.

* The total inmate population excludes 986 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983-JUNE 30, 1984)

Time Served	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
3 months or less	300	12.1	362	11.5	40	23.1	66	24.3	768	12.7
3 months 1 day-6 months	424	17.2	515	16.4	29	16.8	61	22.4	1,029	17.0
6 months 1 day-9 months	425	17.2	489	15.6	37	21.4	38	14.0	989	16.3
9 months 1 day-12 months	213	8.6	226	7.2	14	8.1	23	8.4	476	7.9
1 year 1 day-2 years	483	19.5	627	20.0	23	13.3	43	15.8	1,176	19.4
2 years 1 day-3 years	216	8.7	258	8.2	11	6.4	12	4.4	497	8.2
3 years 1 day-4 years	119	4.8	193	6.1	9	5.2	9	3.3	330	5.4
4 years 1 day-5 years	84	3.4	94	3.0	1	0.6	8	2.9	187	3.1
5 years 1 day-6 years	68	2.8	88	2.8	3	1.7	7	2.6	166	2.7
6 years 1 day-7 years	44	1.8	90	2.9	3	1.7	4	1.5	141	2.3
7 years 1 day-8 years	29	1.2	60	1.9	0	0.0	1	0.4	90	1.5
8 years 1 day-9 years	23	0.9	51	1.6	2	1.2	0	0.0	76	1.3
9 years 1 day-10 years	18	0.7	32	1.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	51	0.8
10 years 1 day-15 years	21	0.8	43	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	64	1.1
15 years 1 day-20 years	5	0.2	7	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.2
20 years 1 day-30 years	0	0.0	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*
Over 30 years	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0*
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES	2,472	99.9	3,139	99.9	173	100.1	272	100.0	6,056	99.9
AVERAGE TIME	1 yr. 8 mos.		2 yrs.		1 yr. 3 mos.		1 yr. 1 mo.		1 yr. 10 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 27

AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1984

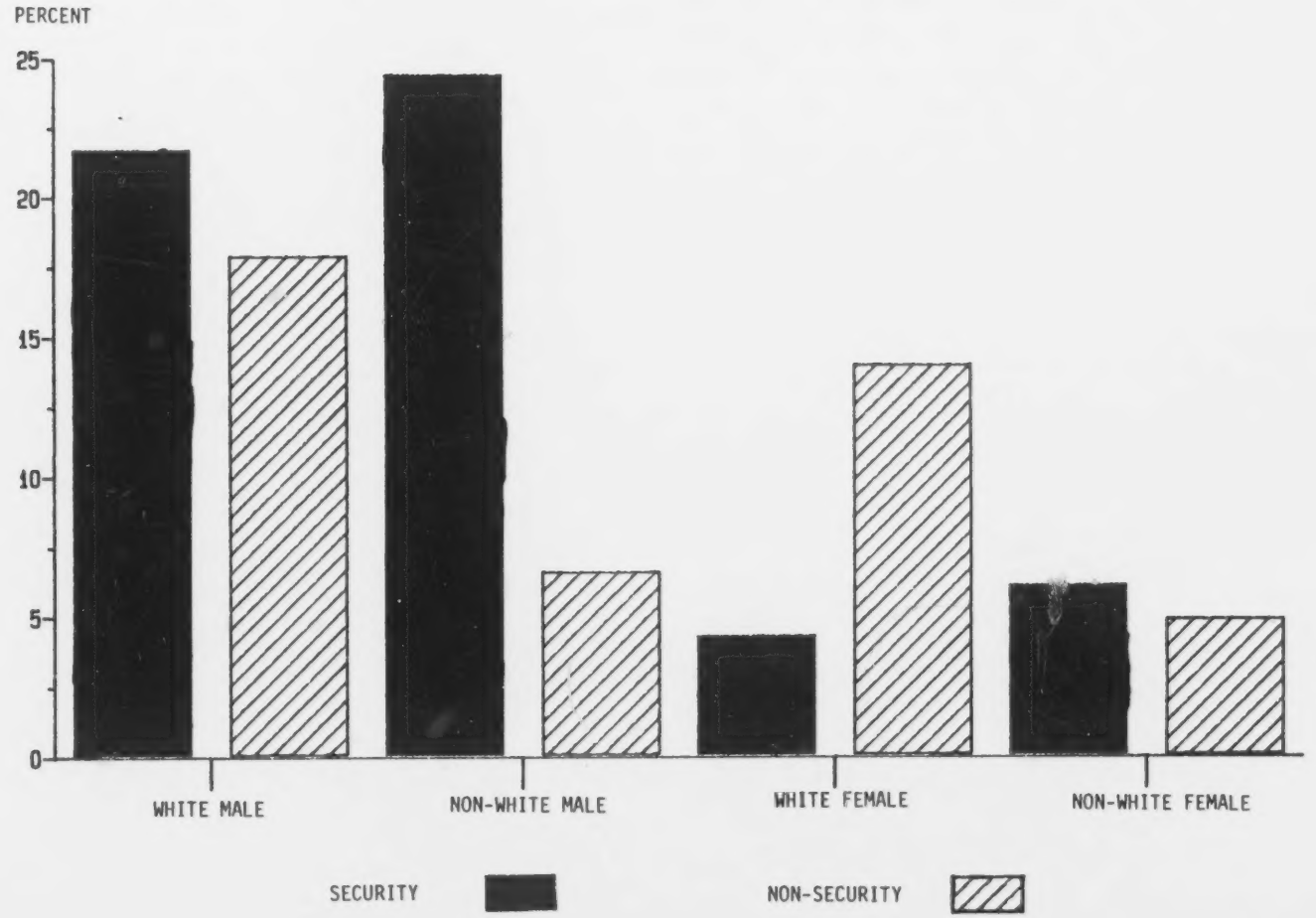


TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Level 2								
Baker Supervisor	56	0	0	0	56	56	8,754	157
Boiler Room Supervisor	11	0	0	0	11	11	1,690	154
Butler Room Supervisor	16	0	0	0	16	16	1,856	116
Cafeteria Super./Senior Cook	231	3	0	0	233	231	36,195	157
Carpenter Supervisor	33	0	0	0	33	33	3,360	102
Inmate Grievance Clerk	19	1	1	0	20	20	2,772	139
SCDC Inmate Adv. Rep.	10	0	1	0	11	11	1,516	138
Design Engineer, Ad. Consultant	2	0	0	0	2	2	100	50
Electrician Supervisor	30	0	0	0	30	30	3,653	122
General Construction Super.	20	0	0	0	20	20	2,516	126
Grade Super., HT. & AC	2	0	0	0	2	2	48	24
Heat/Air Cond. Super.	11	0	0	0	11	11	1,387	127
Industries Grp./Sect. Leader	134	0	0	0	134	134	14,229	107
Inventory Supervisor	59	0	0	0	59	59	7,525	128
Maintenance Supervisor	131	0	0	0	131	131	17,942	137
Abattoir Maint. Supervisor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mason Supervisor	22	0	0	0	22	22	2,643	121
Material Cutt./Mark. Super.	5	0	0	0	5	5	447	90
Painter Supervisor	35	0	0	0	35	35	3,907	112

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Plumber Supervisor	26	0	0	0	26	26	3,562	137
Professional Personnel	90	3	0	0	92	90	11,105	124
Senior Wardkeeper	186	5	0	0	190	186	28,206	152
Shop Supervisor	45	0	0	0	45	45	5,546	124
Teacher Assistant Super.	34	2	0	0	37	34	3,964	117
Librarian/Bookmobile Oper.	2	0	0	0	2	2	237	119
Truck Driver, Heavy	89	1	0	0	89	89	9,753	110
Warehouse Supervisor	14	0	0	0	14	14	1,658	119
Welding Supervisor	37	0	0	0	37	37	4,048	110
Heavy Eq. Operator, Skilled	75	0	0	0	75	75	8,988	120
Heavy Farm Eq. Operator, Skilled	16	0	0	0	16	16	1,943	122
Abattoir Hvy. Equip. Oper.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bindery Supervisor	3	0	0	0	3	3	206	69
Dark Room & Plate Supervisor	2	0	0	0	2	2	126	63
Press Supervisor	5	0	0	0	5	5	466	94
Quick Copy Pressman	1	0	0	0	1	1	100	100
Typesetter Supervisor	2	0	0	0	2	2	166	83
Litter Control Program	272	5	0	0	276	272	28,588	106
Sanitation Worker	334	1	1	0	335	334	38,062	114
Dog Handler (Skilled)	13	0	0	1	13	13	1,777	137
Dental Lab. Technician	8	1	0	0	8	8	541	68

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983-JUNE 30, 1984)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Drafter (Professional)	3	0	0	0	3	3	236	79
Quality-Control Tech.	3	0	0	0	3	3	207	69
Sewing Machine Repairer	2	0	0	0	2	2	149	75
Canteen Supervisor	29	1	0	0	29	29	4,633	160
Sm Engine Chief Mech/Inst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Work Release	590	133	0	0	723	590	65,186	111
Extended Work Release	303	20	1	0	324	304	58,161	192
Provisional Parole	98	0	1	0	99	99	16,526	167
Supervised Furlough	195	1	0	0	195	195	55,263	284
Employment Program	3	0	0	0	3	3	144	48
Education Release	13	2	0	0	15	13	136	11
Community Transit. Service	52	2	0	0	53	52	932	18
Unemployed Comm. Prog. Part.	144	28	0	0	171	144	10,310	72
Horticulturist (GNHS)	2	0	0	0	2	2	217	109
Horticulturist (GRND)	2	0	0	0	2	2	159	80
Level 3								
Baker	68	1	0	0	68	68	6,006	89
Barber	42	1	0	0	42	42	3,405	82
Belt Loader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler Maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler Operator	10	0	0	0	10	10	874	88
Bookkeeper	2	0	0	0	2	2	85	43
Brickmason	44	3	1	2	49	45	3,206	72
Butcher	17	0	0	0	17	17	1,153	68

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Canteen Operator	35	1	0	0	36	35	3,125	90
Carpenter	60	3	1	1	64	61	3,727	62
Chaplain Assistant	13	2	0	1	14	13	1,183	91
Chief Clerk	136	4	3	0	142	139	9,995	72
Classroom Leader	27	1	2	2	30	28	2,058	74
Commissary Operator	34	3	0	0	36	34	2,636	78
Concrete Finisher	34	0	0	1	34	34	2,254	67
Cook	343	3	0	1	347	343	28,699	84
Custodial Supervisor	76	1	0	0	77	76	6,183	82
Dining Room Supervisor	61	1	0	0	61	61	4,985	82
Dip Tank Operator	5	0	0	0	5	5	369	74
Dog Handler	5	2	0	0	6	5	353	71
Drafter	6	0	0	0	6	6	404	68
Driver	62	4	0	1	66	62	5,605	91
Electrician	47	3	0	0	50	47	2,976	64
Farm Machine Operator	31	1	0	0	32	31	2,435	79
Furniture Assembler	27	4	0	1	31	27	1,935	72
Furniture Repairer	9	4	0	0	12	9	609	68
Groundskeeper Supervisor	84	2	0	0	85	84	5,456	65
Hand Tool Repairer	5	0	0	0	5	5	337	68

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Hvy. Eq. Operator, Semi-Skilled	20	1	0	0	20	20	1,083	55
Housekeeper	26	0	0	0	26	26	2,066	80
Instrument Fitter	2	0	0	0	2	2	5	3
Insulator	5	0	0	0	5	5	403	81
Inventory Clerk	38	2	0	0	39	38	2,886	76
Ironworker	8	0	0	0	8	8	416	52
License Tag Quality Control Op.	11	0	0	0	11	11	902	82
Livestock Caretaker	40	0	0	0	40	40	3,912	98
Locksmith	3	0	0	0	3	3	44	15
Machine Operator	259	10	16	3	286	274	14,782	54
Material Cutter/Marker	6	0	0	0	6	6	398	67
Material Handling Eq. Op.	3	0	0	0	3	3	97	33
Meat Cutter	18	0	0	0	18	18	1,569	88
Meathandler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanic	74	3	0	0	76	74	5,552	76
Senior Serv. Stat. Attend.	3	0	0	0	3	3	323	108
Medical Assistant	2	0	0	0	2	2	8	4
Milking Machine Operator	4	0	0	0	4	4	234	59
Milk Processor	7	0	0	0	7	7	513	74
Millwright	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1984
(JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Painter	55	0	0	0	55	55	3,703	68
Pattern Maker	1	0	0	0	1	1	33	33
Photographer	2	0	0	0	2	2	136	68
Drkrm./Plate Assistant	1	0	0	0	1	1	9	9
Pipe Fitter	3	1	0	0	3	3	157	53
Plumber	31	2	0	0	32	31	2,294	74
Print Machine Operator	2	1	0	0	3	2	137	69
Radio Dispatcher	12	3	0	2	15	12	783	66
Recreation Assistant	72	4	3	1	78	74	6,612	90
Roofer	12	1	0	1	12	12	868	73
Safety Security Clerk	4	0	0	0	4	4	322	81
Secretary	3	0	0	0	3	3	176	59
Shipp. & Receiving Clerk	17	0	0	0	17	17	1,103	65
Silk Screen Operator	4	0	0	0	4	4	327	82
Storekeeper	25	2	0	0	26	25	1,993	80
Switchboard Operator	7	6	0	2	14	7	413	59
Teacher Assistant	82	14	1	3	98	82	5,112	63
Tire Keeper	13	1	0	0	13	13	1,324	102
Timekeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tray Line Supervisor	66	2	0	0	67	66	6,526	99
Typesetter	1	0	0	0	1	1	29	29

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Upholsterer	15	0	0	0	15	15	973	65
Vegetab. Preparation Super.	20	0	0	0	20	20	2,030	102
Wardkeeper	231	8	1	3	241	231	17,776	77
Warehouse Super. Assistant	7	0	0	0	7	7	444	64
Waste Treatment Super.	7	0	0	0	7	7	496	71
Welder	42	1	0	0	42	42	2,520	60
Litter Control Pg. Part.	30	0	0	0	30	30	2,017	68
Landscape Gardener	44	0	0	0	44	44	3,423	78
Sandblaster	4	0	0	0	4	4	265	67
Dental Lab Tech., Skilled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laminator	11	0	0	0	11	11	823	75
Para-Prof. Couns., Skilled	14	0	0	0	14	14	1,284	92
Hort. Spec. Grower, Inside	17	0	0	0	17	17	1,047	62
Dental Lab Tech., Skilled	6	0	0	0	6	6	362	61
Provisional Parole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Level 5								
Title Changed to 05360	6	0	0	0	6	6	13	3
Barber Apprentice	5	5	1	5	14	5	110	22
Boilermaker Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	50	50
Boiler Operator Helper	10	3	0	0	12	10	382	39

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1984
(JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Brickmason Helper	32	65	2	5	102	33	937	29
Title Changed to 05360	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Canteen Operator Helper	7	0	0	0	7	7	342	49
Carpenter Helper	32	17	3	16	66	34	1,067	32
Commissary Operator Helper	5	4	0	0	8	5	111	23
Concrete Finisher Helper	4	0	0	0	4	4	132	33
Title Changed to 05360	24	4	0	0	27	24	184	8
Dairy Helper	13	0	0	0	13	13	635	49
Dip Tank Operator Helper	3	6	0	0	8	3	110	37
Drafter Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	28	28
Electrician Helper	31	2	2	0	33	32	1,341	42
Furniture Assembler Helper	8	16	0	25	47	8	326	41
Furniture Repair Helper	6	5	0	2	12	6	270	45
Gate Attendant	21	6	0	0	27	21	590	29
Hauler	15	0	0	0	15	15	550	37
Heavy Eq. Operator Helper	9	0	0	0	9	9	376	42
Instrument Fitter Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insulator Helper	3	0	0	0	3	3	58	20
Ironworker Helper	2	0	0	0	2	2	54	27
Laminator Helper	5	0	0	0	5	5	176	36
Laundry Helper	31	11	3	0	43	33	1,034	32

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Laundry Room Attendant	57	16	0	0	73	57	2,620	46
Library Helper	25	0	0	0	25	25	1,123	45
License Tag Qual. Cntrl. Op. Hlpr.	1	0	0	0	1	1	11	11
Livestock Caretaker Hlpr.	18	0	0	0	18	18	871	49
Locksmith Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machine Operator Helper	18	1	1	2	20	18	677	38
Mailroom Clerk	17	0	0	0	17	17	825	49
Material Cut./Mark. Hlpr.	2	0	0	0	2	2	90	45
Mechanic Helper	37	37	0	3	76	37	1,463	40
Medical Orderly	4	0	0	2	5	4	150	38
Millwright Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Night Watchman/Clockman	1	0	0	0	1	1	13	13
Office Clerk	19	4	0	0	23	19	866	46
Painter Helper	16	3	2	3	22	17	573	34
Para-Professional Couns.	2	0	0	0	2	2	113	57
Pattern Maker Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipe Fitter Helper	20	1	0	0	20	20	484	25
Plumber Helper	22	1	1	4	26	22	775	36
Printing Machine Op. Hlpr.	2	0	0	0	2	2	28	14
Receptionist	0	1	0	0	1	0	..	..

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1984
(JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Recreation Aide	43	6	1	4	52	43	2,354	55
Roofer Helper	6	3	0	0	9	6	164	28
Safety Hat Control Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service Stat Attendant	6	2	0	2	9	6	276	46
Ship & Receiving Clk. Hlpr.	4	4	0	0	7	4	128	32
Silk Screen Operator Hlpr.	2	0	0	0	2	2	63	32
Stock Clerk	4	0	0	0	4	4	84	21
Supply Clerk	1	1	0	0	2	1	45	45
Teacher Aide	49	24	1	5	77	49	1,333	28
Tire Keeper Assistant	1	0	0	0	1	1	42	42
Tool Clerk	5	5	2	3	14	7	238	34
Food Service Aide	5	0	0	0	5	5	15	3
Typesetter Helper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upholsterer Helper	15	0	0	2	16	15	460	31
Wardkeeper Assistant	203	19	4	21	245	206	12,064	59
Warehouse Attendant	16	2	0	0	17	16	540	34
Waste Treatment Assistant	2	0	0	0	2	2	47	24
Welder Helper	21	31	2	7	60	22	702	32
Auto Body Repair Helper	11	2	0	0	12	11	402	37
Electronics Repair Hlpr.	11	0	0	0	11	11	481	44

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983-JUNE 30, 1984)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Custodial Attd. SC State House	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	1
Custodial Attd. Gov. Mansion	2	0	0	0	2	2	..	..
Custodial Attd. Visiting Room	40	0	0	0	40	40	2,019	51
Admin. Runner/Messenger	51	11	1	3	65	51	2,826	56
Food Service Aide	427	156	3	21	606	429	24,073	57
Custodian Helper	36	3	1	6	45	36	1,690	47
Sander	8	0	0	0	8	8	288	36
Small Engine Mech., Asst.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisional Parole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Level 7								
Clerk Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	16	16
Construction Worker	4	2	0	2	7	4	76	19
Custodial Worker	180	41	25	92	336	205	7,317	36
Food Service Aide	11	0	0	0	11	11	14	2
Elevator Operator	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	4
Farm Worker	44	7	0	0	50	44	1,114	26
Garment Worker	1	0	2	0	2	2	27	14
General Worker	337	253	24	151	763	360	11,188	32
Horticulture Trainee	47	11	4	13	73	50	1,254	26
Industries Trainee	28	0	0	0	28	28	618	23
Food Service Aide	21	12	3	0	34	23	76	4

TABLE 27

COMMUNITY PROGRAM STATISTICS, FY 1984
(JULY 1, 1983-JUNE 30, 1984)

Inmate Flows	Community Programs		
	30-Day Pre-Release Program[1]	120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work-Study Release, Federal Referral Program[1]	Extended Work Release Program[1]
Participants in Program at Beginning of Fiscal Year	175	657	285
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2,040	2,416	699
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	2,167	2,466	659
Dismissed	58	557	76
Released	308	882	179
Paroled	1,153	568	189
Transferred to Other Programs	648	459	215
Participants in Program at End of Fiscal Year	48	607	325

Source: The Division of Classification and Community Services' Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections, July, 1983-June, 1984.
[1] Please see Section D of the Appendix, page 122, for details of these programs.

TABLE 28

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER DIVISION STATISTICS[1] FISCAL YEARS 1983 AND 1984

	Fiscal Year 1983	Fiscal Year 1984	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total YOA Admissions	1,241	1,008	−233	−18.8
5b's[1]	118	96	− 22	−18.6
5c's[1]	1,123	912	−211	−18.8
Total YOA Releases	1,078	928	−150	−13.9
Conditional[2]	1,010	877	−133	−13.2
Unconditional[3]	68	51	− 17	−25.0
Total Number Under Supervision at End of Fiscal Year	1,930	1,787	−143	− 7.4
Number Incarcerated at End of Fiscal Year	999	887	−112	−11.2
5b's	10	5	− 5	−50.0
5c's	989	882	−107	−10.8
Number of Conditional Releases Under Supervision at End of Fiscal Year	931	900	− 31	− 3.3

Source: Division of Classification and Community Services' Youthful Offender Branch.
[1] See Section B of the Appendix, page 120, for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

TABLE 29

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC PERSONNEL BY SEX, RACE AND TYPE OF POSITION, AS OF JUNE 16, 1984

	Male		Female		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Total
Security Personnel[1]* . . .	560 (21.7%)	628 (24.4%)	111 (4.3%)	158 (6.1%)	1,457 (56.6%)
Non-Security Personnel* . . .	462 (17.9%)	170 (6.6%)	360 (14.0%)	126 (4.9%)	1,118 (43.4%)
SCDC TOTAL . .	1,022 (39.6%)	798 (31.0%)	471 (18.3%)	284 (11.0%)	2,575 (100.0%)

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Security personnel include all uniformed personnel: Correctional Officers, Correctional Officer Assistant Supervisors, Correctional Officer Supervisors, and Chief Correctional Officer Supervisors.

* Percentages are based on the grand total of 2,575 employees.

TABLE 30

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC SECURITY STRENGTH BY FACILITY, AS OF JUNE 16, 1984[1]

Facilities	Number of Correctional Officers Authorized	Number of Correctional Officers Actually Assigned			Average Inmate Population[2]	Number of Inmates Per Authorized Correctional Officer
		Male	Female	Total		
Appalachian Correctional Region	485	391	81	472	2,757	5.8
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Ctr.	13	10	2	12	179	13.8
Catawba Work Release Center	7	6	1	7	87	12.4
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	94	78	15	93	472	5.0
Dutchman Correctional Institution	83	68	12	80	470	5.7
Givens Youth Correction Center	14	12	2	14	133	9.5
Greenwood Correctional Center	15	12	3	15	89	5.9
Livesay Work Release Center	9	9	1	10	92	10.2
Northside Correctional Center	25	18	4	22	245	9.8
Perry Correctional Institution	224	177	41	218	990	4.4
Regional Training and Transportation Officers	1	1	0	1	—	—
Midlands Correctional Region	855	704	169	873	4,761	5.4
Aiken Youth Correction Center	34	25	9	34	239	7.0
Campbell Work Release Center	10	10	1	11	170	17.0
Central Correctional Institution	255	246	27	273	1,069	4.2
Goodman Correctional Institution	27	22	6	28	220	8.1
Kirkland Correctional Institution	169	150	27	177	804	4.8
Lower Savannah Work Release Center	6	6	1	7	77	12.8
Manning Correctional Institution	69	59	10	69	494	7.2
Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center	35	35	0	35	197	5.6
State Park Correctional Center	62	41	19	60	120	1.9
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit						
Women's Work Release Unit						
Stevenson Correctional Institution	31	24	6	30	138	4.5
Walden Correctional Institution	26	21	4	25	240	9.2
Wateree River Correctional Institution	51	41	8	49	601	11.8
Watkins Pre-Release Center	15	13	1	14	90	6.0
Women's Correctional Center	65	11	50	61	302	4.6

TABLE 30 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC SECURITY STRENGTH BY FACILITY, AS OF JUNE 16, 1984[1]

Facilities	Number of Correctional Officers Authorized	Number of Correctional Officers Actually Assigned			Average Inmate Population[2]	Number of Inmates Per Authorized Correctional Officer
		Male	Female	Total		
Coastal Correctional Region	71	61	9	70	653	9.3
Coastal Work Release Center	17	12	4	16	127	7.5
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	46	42	4	46	431	9.4
Palmer Work Release Center	8	7	1	8	95	11.9
TOTAL SCDC FACILITIES	1,411[3]	1,156	259	1,415[4]	8,171	5.8

Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training.

[1] This date is closest to the end of the period in which information for developing this table is available.

[2] Fiscal Year average.

[3] This number excludes 27 authorized for the Byrnes Clinical Center, 8 for the Criminal Justice Academy, and 2 for the Get Smart Team.

[4] This number excludes 27 assigned to Byrnes Clinical Center, 8 for the Criminal Justice Academy, and 2 for the Get Smart Team.

TABLE 26 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1984 (JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Laundry Worker	15	13	0	0	28	15	363	25
Machine Operator Trainee	10	1	5	3	17	15	225	15
Road Maintenance Worker	59	1	0	0	59	59	544	10
Runner/Messenger	8	4	0	2	12	8	205	26
Sanitation Worker	11	0	0	0	11	11	68	7
Wash Rack Attendant	8	0	0	0	8	8	196	25
Auto Body Repair Trainee	23	8	4	22	56	27	813	31
Construction Trainee	61	18	7	33	118	68	1,593	24
Electrician Trainee	10	2	0	0	11	10	228	23
Electronic Repair Trainee	4	0	0	0	4	4	117	30
Heavy Eq. Mechanic Trainee	4	0	0	0	4	4	105	27
Heavy Eq. Operator Trainee	6	0	0	0	6	6	145	25
Mechanic Trainee	10	22	2	23	55	11	338	31
Welder Trainee	7	38	4	14	61	11	97	9
Dental Lab Tech. Trainee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landscape Laborer	11	6	2	7	24	12	363	31
Sm. Engine Mech. Trainee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisional Parole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total								

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

* Because of rounding, these two columns may not be exactly the total or subtotal of the previous columns.

** Average computed based on the number of full-time and part-time inmates assigned and earning work credits.

TABLE 31

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INMATES ADMITTED TO SCDC UNDER THE 1975 ARMED ROBBERY ACT/THE 1977 ACT SPECIFYING 20-YEAR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN LIFE SENTENCES (FY 1976-1984)[1]

Fiscal Year	Total Admissions	Inmates Sentenced Under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975			Inmates Sentenced Under A Life Sentence with 20-Year Parole Eligibility	
		Number	Percent of Total Admissions	Average Sentence Length	Number	Percent of Total Admissions
1976	5,408	249	4.6	18 years 1 month	N/A[2]	—
1977	5,130	243	4.7	22 years 2 months	10	0.2
1978	5,150	218	4.2	19 years 2 months	46	0.9
1979	4,683	202	4.3	21 years 1 month	37	0.8
1980	5,049	191	3.8	22 years	57	1.1
1981	5,511	236	4.3	20 years 6 months	33	0.6
1982	5,830	149	2.6	21 years 10 months	53	0.9
1983	6,378	176	2.8	22 years 8 months	51	0.8
1984	6,209	174	2.8	23 years 3 months	58	0.9

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Details of these two Acts are contained in Section I of the Appendix, page 129.

[2] Not applicable — Act was not legislated until June 8, 1977.

TABLE 32

DEATH ROW STATISTICS FISCAL YEAR 1984

Inmate Flows	Male		Female		Total
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	
Total Number on Death Row at Beginning of Fiscal Year	15	12	0	0	27
Admitted During Fiscal Year	3	4	0	0	7
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	1	0	0	0	1
Sentence Commuted	1	0	0	0	1
Retried and Released	0	0	0	0	0
Death	0	0	0	0	0
Executed	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number on Death Row at End of Fiscal Year	17	16	0	0	33
Average Age	32 years	28 years	n/a	n/a	30 years
Average Stay on Death Row	3 yrs. 3 mos.	2 yrs. 8 mos.	n/a	n/a	2 yrs. 11 mos.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

APPENDIX

A. Statutory Authority of the South Carolina Department of Corrections

B. Youthful Offender Act

C. Programs and Services Administered by the South Carolina Department of Corrections

D. Community Programs

E. Legislation Relating to Supervised Furlough/Conditional Parole

F. Counties Comprising South Carolina Planning Districts and Correctional Regions

G. Counties Comprising South Carolina Judicial Circuits

H. Offense Classification

I. Legislation Relating to Minimum Sentencing/Parole Eligibility for Armed Robbery and Murder

APPENDIX A

STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 by Section 55-292, South Carolina Code of Laws as follows: "There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the State government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in 55-291, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to Law."

Section 55-291 as referred to in Section 55-292 sets out the Declaration of Policy as follows: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Further significant statutory authority was provided the Department by Section 14, Part II, the permanent provisions of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act which was signed on June 28, 1974. Section 14 is, in effect, an amendment of Section 55-321 and places all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentences exceed three months. The text of the statute is as follows:

> "Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 55-321 of the 1962 Code, or any other provision of law, any person convicted of an offense against the State of South Carolina shall be in the custody of the Board of Corrections of the State of South Carolina, and the Board shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served.
>
> The Board may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable and appropriate institution or facility, including a county jail or work camp whether maintained by the State Department of Corrections or otherwise, but the consent of the officials in charge of the county institutions so designated shall be first obtained. Provided, that if imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so convicted shall be placed in the custody, supervision and control of the appropriate officials of the county wherein the sentence was pronounced, if such county has facilities suitable for confinement."

This statute was amended by an added provision in the 1975-76 General Appropriations Act to provide for notification to the Department of Corrections of the closing of county prison facilities as follows: "Section 14, Part II, of Act 1136 of 1974 is amended by adding the following proviso at the end thereof: Provided, further, that the Department of Corrections shall be notified by the county officials concerned not less than six months prior to the closing of any county prison facility which would result in the transfer of the prisoners of the county facility to facilities of the Department."

APPENDIX B

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT

The Youthful Offender Act provides for indeterminate sentencing of offenders between the ages of 17 and 21, extended to 25 with offender consent. The specific provisions of the Act are as follows:

Section 5b — This section allows the court to release the youthful offender to the custody of the Department's Division of Classification and Community Services prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days.

Section 5c — This section allows the court to sentence the youthful offender, between 17 and 21, without his consent, indefinitely to the custody of the Department's Division of Classification and Community Services for treatment and supervision until discharge. The period of such custody will not exceed six years. If the offender has reached 21 years of age but is less than 25 years of age, he may be sentenced in accordance with the above procedure if he consents thereto in writing.

Section 5d — This section provides that if the court finds that the youthful offender will not derive benefits from treatment, it may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable provision.

APPENDIX C

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Responsible Division	Program Area/Activity
Human Services	R&E Intake Assessment; Psychological Services; Special Learning Unit; Recreational Services; Social Work Services; Residential Therapeutic Community Services; Horticultural Services; Pastoral Care Services; Morris Village and Alston Wilkes Home Furlough Program; S. C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation Inter-Agency Agreement; Arts-in-Prison Program.
Health Services	Medical/Dental Outpatient Services; Infirmary Services; General Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery; Internal Medicine; Psychiatric Services; Optometric and Ophthalmology Services; Physical Therapy Referral Services — Dermatology, Neurology and Urology Services, Pharmacy and Medical Laboratory.
Classification and Community Services	Classification and Assignment; Work Release; Extended Work Release; 30-Day Pre-Release; 120-Day Accelerated Work Release; Youthful Offender Referrals; Educational Release; Federal Offender Referrals; Employment Program; Economic Development Pilot Program; Provisional Parolees Referrals; Inmate Furlough; Casework; Pre-sentence Investigation; Institutional Services; Parole and Aftercare Services for Youthful Offenders.
Internal Affairs and Inspections (Inmate Relations Branch)	Investigate and evaluate complaints concerning inmates and submit recommendations when necessary; assist inmates who have been unable to resolve problems through existing channels.

APPENDIX D

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

1. **30-Day Pre-Release Program:** All inmates who are to be released from the SCDC or to be placed in the 120-Day Pre-Release Program. This program offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions at the Watkins Pre-Release Center and the Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center. Inmates on the 30-Day Pre-Release Program do not work in the community. Furthermore, participants in the 30-Day Program can be transferred to any one of the community programs except the Extended Work Release Program.

2. **Regular Work Release, 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Work-Study Release, Federal Referral Programs:** Inmates participating in the 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work-Study Release, and Federal Referral Programs work in the community during the day and reside in SCDC work centers. These programs have similar selection criteria but differ in terms of the inmates' remaining time to serve before eligible for parole or other forms of release. The Federal Bureau of Prisons refers some of their inmates to SCDC who are legal residents of South Carolina and meet all the criteria for the SCDC Regular Work Release Program. For details on the programs' respective eligibility requirements, users of this report should consult the Division of Classification and Community Services.

3. **Extended Work Release Program:** This program allows the exceptional work release inmate to continue employment in the community and reside with an approved community sponsor. Program participants continue to be responsible to the work release center assigned and are maintained as authorized absentees. Information on eligibility criteria can be obtained from the Division of Classification and Community Services.

APPENDIX E

LEGISLATION RELATING TO SUPERVISED FURLOUGH

Supervised Furlough I: Pursuant to Section 24-13-710, *Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976*, the Supervised Furlough Program provides for first-time or second-time offenders committed to the South Carolina Department of Corrections with a total sentence of over one year but not more than five years, for crimes other than (1) Murder, (2) Armed Robbery, (3) Criminal Sexual Assault, (4) Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill, (5) Drug Trafficking, or (6) Kidnapping, to be released on furlough under the supervision of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections. These carefully selected and screened offenders have the privilege of residing in an approved residence and continuing treatment, or employment in the community until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence. Additional eligibility requirements for program placement include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Maintain a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to consideration for program placement;
2. Demonstrate a general desire to become a law-abiding member of society;
3. Have an identifiable need for and willingness to participate in community-based programs and rehabilitative services.

Supervised Furlough II (also Section 24-13-710): Permits offenders who are not sentenced to life and within six months of sentence expiration, and who have maintained a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to eligibility to be placed on the program. Sentences of these offenders can exceed five years. Offenders committed for the crimes of (1) Murder, (2) Sexual Assault, (3) Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill, (4) Armed Robbery, (5) Kidnapping, and (6) Drug Trafficking are ineligible for Supervised Furlough II participation.

APPENDIX F

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS

APPALACHIAN REGION

Planning District I (Appalachian)
- Anderson
- Cherokee
- Greenville
- Oconee
- Pickens
- Spartanburg

Planning District II (Upper Savannah)
- Abbeville
- Edgefield
- Greenwood
- Laurens
- McCormick
- Saluda

Planning District III (Catawba)*
- Union
- York

MIDLANDS REGION

Planning District III (Catawba)*
- Chester
- Lancaster

Planning District IV (Central Midlands)
- Fairfield
- Lexington
- Newberry
- Richland

Planning District V (Lower Savannah)
- Aiken
- Allendale
- Bamberg
- Calhoun
- Orangeburg

Planning District VI (Santee-Wateree)
- Clarendon
- Kershaw
- Lee
- Sumter

Planning District VII (Pee Dee)
- Chesterfield
- Darlington
- Dillon
- Florence
- Marion
- Marlboro

COASTAL REGION

Planning District VIII (Waccamaw)
- Georgetown
- Horry
- Williamsburg

Planning District IX (Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester)
- Berkeley
- Charleston
- Dorchester

Planning District X (Low Country)
- Beaufort
- Colleton
- Hampton
- Jasper

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* This district is distributed among the Appalachian and Midlands Correctional Regions

APPENDIX G

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

Judicial Circuit #1
- Calhoun
- Dorchester
- Orangeburg

Judicial Circuit #2
- Aiken
- Bamberg
- Barnwell

Judicial Circuit #3
- Clarendon
- Lee
- Sumter
- Williamsburg

Judicial Circuit #4
- Chesterfield
- Darlington
- Dillon
- Marlboro

Judicial Circuit #5
- Kershaw
- Richland

Judicial Circuit #6
- Chester
- Fairfield
- Lancaster

Judicial Circuit #7
- Cherokee
- Spartanburg

Judicial Circuit #8
- Abbeville
- Greenwood
- Laurens
- Newberry

Judicial Circuit #9
- Charleston
- Berkeley

Judicial Circuit #10
- Anderson
- Oconee

Judicial Circuit #11
- Edgefield
- Lexington
- McCormick
- Saluda

Judicial Circuit #12
- Florence
- Marion

Judicial Circuit #13
- Greenville
- Pickens

Judicial Circuit #14
- Allendale
- Beaufort
- Colleton
- Hampton
- Jasper

Judicial Circuit #15
- Georgetown
- Horry

Judicial Circuit #16
- Union
- York

APPENDIX H
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION
(Alphabetized)

Anti-Trust

Arson

Assault
- Aggravated Assault/Family/Non-Family/Public Officer, With or Without Weapon
- Intimidation
- Assault and Battery

Bribery
- Bribe Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Conflict of Interest
- Gratuity Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Kickback Giving/Offering/Receiving

Burglary
- Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Non-Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Possession of Burglary Tools

Commercialized Sex Offenses
- Keeping/Frequenting House of Ill Fame
- Procurement for Prostitution
- Prostitution

Conservation
- Animals/Birds/Fish
- Environment
- License Stamp

Crimes Against Persons

Damage to Property
- Damage to Property (Business, Private, or Public Property)
- Damage to Business/Private/Public Property with Explosive

Dangerous Drugs
- Distribution/Sale/Possession/Smuggling of:
  - Hallucinogen
  - Heroin
  - Opium
  - Cocaine
  - Synthetic Narcotics
  - Marijuana

- Amphetamines
- Barbiturates
- Legend Drugs
- Possession of Narcotic Equipment

Drunkenness

Election Laws

Embezzlement

Extortion
- Blackmail by Threatening:
  - Injury to Person
  - Damage to Property

Family Offenses
- Neglect
- Cruelty Toward Child/Wife
- Bigamy
- Contributing to Delinquency of Minor
- Non-Support

Flight/Escape
- Flight to Avoid Prosecution
- Aiding Prison Escape
- Harboring Escapee
- Escape
- Attempted Escape

Forgery and Counterfeiting
- Forgery of Checks/ID Objects
- Passing/Distributing Counterfeit Items
- Forgery Free Text

Fraudulent Activities
- Swindling
- Mail Fraud
- Impersonation
- False Statement
- Fraudulent Use of Credit Cards
- Insufficient Funds for Checks

Gambling
- Bookmaking
- Card/Dice Operation
- Possession/Transportation/
  - Non-Registration of Gambling
  - Device/Goods
- Lottery
- Sports Tampering
- Transmitting Wager Information

Health/Safety
- Misbranded Drugs/Food/Cosmetics
- Adulterated Drugs/Food/Cosmetics

Homicide
- Willful Killing/Family
- Willful Killing/Non-Family
- Willful Killing/Public Officer
- Negligible Manslaughter w/Vehicle or Weapon
- Involuntary Manslaughter
- Voluntary Manslaughter
- Poisoning

Immigration
- Illegal Entry
- False Citizenship
- Smuggling Aliens

Invasion of Privacy
- Eavesdropping Information/Order
- Divulge Eavesdropping Equipment
- Open Sealed Communication
- Trespassing
- Wiretapping
- Telephone Harassment

Kidnapping
- Kidnapping for Ransom
- Kidnapping to Sexually Assault
- Hostage for Escape
- Abduction, No Ransom or Assault
- Hijacking Aircraft

Larceny
- Pursesnatching without Force
- Shoplifting
- Housebreaking
- Grand Larceny
- Pickpocket

License Violation
- Conducting Funeral without License

Liquor
- Manufacture/Sale/Possession of Liquor

Miscellaneous Crimes
- Accessory to a Felony
- Criminal Conspiracy
- Unremoved Container Door
- Keeping Child Out of School
- Misconduct in Office
- Possession of Tools for Crime
- Slander/Libel
- Tatooing

Morals/Decency Crimes

Obscene Materials
- Manufacture/Sale/Mail/

- Possession/Distribution/ Communication of Obscene Materials

Obstructing Justice
- Perjury
- Contempt of Court
- Misconduct of Judicial Officer
- Contempt of Congress/Legislature
- Parole/Probation/Conditional Release Violation
- Failure to Appear

Obstructing the Police
- Resisting Officer
- Obstructing Criminal Investigation
- Making False Report
- Evidence Destroying
- Refusing to Aid Officer
- Unauthorized Communication with Prisoner
- Failure to Report Crime

Property Crimes

Public Order Crimes

Public Peace
- Anarchism
- Engaging In/Inciting Riot
- Unlawful Assembly
- False Fire Alarm
- Harassing Communication
- Desecrating Flag
- Disorderly Conduct
- Disturbing the Peace
- Curfew Violation
- Littering

Robbery
- Robbery of Business, With or Without Weapon
- Street Robbery, With or Without Weapon
- Pursesnatching
- Bank Robbery
- Highway Robbery
- Accessory to Armed Robbery

Sex Offenses
- Fondling of Child
- Homosexual Act
- Incest
- Indecent Exposure
- Bestiality
- Peeping Tom
- Seduction

Sexual Assault
- Rape, With or Without Weapon
- Sodomy
- Statutory Rape
- Carnal Abuse
- Buggery
- Intent to Ravish

Smuggling
- Smuggling:
  - Contraband
  - In Prison
  - To Avoid Paying Duty

Stolen Property
- Sale of Stolen Property
- Transportation of Stolen Property
- Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property

Stolen Vehicle
- Theft/Safe/Stripping Stolen Vehicle
- Receiving Stolen Vehicle
- Interstate Transportation of Stolen Vehicle
- Aircraft Theft
- Unauthorized Use of Vehicle

Tax Revenue
- Income/Sales/Liquor Tax Evasion

Traffic Offenses
- Hit and Run
- Transporting Dangerous Material
- Driving Under:
  - Suspension
  - The Influence of Drugs/Liquor

Vagrancy

Weapon Offenses
- Altering Weapon
- Carrying Concealed/Prohibited Weapon
- Teaching Use, Transporting or Using Incendiary Device/Explosives
- Firing/Selling Weapon
- Threat to Burn/Bomb

APPENDIX I

LEGISLATION RELATING TO MINIMUM SENTENCING/PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR:

1. **Armed Robbery**
   The Armed Robbery Act, signed on June 24, 1975, pertains to the sentencing of armed robbers, and provides: "(1) for a mandatory ten year minimum sentence with seven years having to be served before parole eligibility; (2) for under twenty-one year old offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act, a three year minimum sentence, all of which must be served; (3) that no person between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five sentenced under the Act may be sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act; (4) that it shall be a misdemeanor for anyone to carry a concealed weapon anywhere other than on his own premises; and (5) that a person convicted of attempted robbery shall be sentenced to a term of not more than twenty years at the discretion of the judge."

2. **Murder**
   This Act, signed into law on June 8, 1977, provides: that a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to murder shall be punished by death or by life imprisonment and shall not be eligible for parole until the service of twenty years."